The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9072.—VOL. LV. | FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1867. | PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th instant, at her residence, No. 75, Riley-street North, Mrs. GEORGE FLOWER, of a daughter.

On the 18th instant, at her residence, Piper-street, Woollahra, Mrs. SAMUEL JAY, of a daughter.

On the 19th instant, at Goulburn, Mrs. TWYNAM, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 10th instant, by special license, at St. John's Church, Ashfield, by the Rev. W. C. B. Cave, M.A., Mr. CLIFFORD HUGHES, to ELLEN ELIZABETH, only daughter of Mr. JOHN WICKHAM, of Phillip-street, Sydney.

DEATHS.

In April last, at Cherragong Silhet, Bengal Presidency, East Indies, of cholera, EMILY, the beloved wife of D. JENNINGS, Esq., and daughter of the late Peter Lambert, Esq., Castle Ellen, Athenry, County Galway, Ireland, in the 25th year of her age.

On the 4th instant, at Ivy Cottage, Howlong, Lower Murrumbidgee, by drowning, OSCAR GARNETT ISIDORE, second son of Mr. W. HEDD, jun.

On the 16th instant, at the Hawkesbury River Hotel, Wiseman's Ferry, ALFRED WILLIAM, the beloved son of GEORGE TRAVIS BLACK, from a long and painful illness, after measles, aged 3 years and 6 months.

On the 19th instant, at her residence, 519, George-street South, the wife of Mr. PAUL SIDNEY, hairdresser, of inflammation of the lungs, after a short illness; leaving an affectionate husband and two children to mourn their loss.

On the 19th instant, at the residence of her parents (Jesu Ment), Mount Carmel, Waterloo, of congestion of the brain, after measles, MARY ELIZABETH, fifth and beloved daughter of JAMES and CATHERINE GIBSON, aged 2 years and 10 months.

On the 20th instant, at her parents' residence, Glebe Road, after a short and painful illness, ALICE MAUD ADAMS, aged 1 year and 10 months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO HOKITIKA direct.—REDUCED FARES.
The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail steamship
EGMONT,
J. V. Hall, commander,
will be dispatched for HOKITIKA, GREY, NELSON, PICTON, and WELLINGTON,
at 10 a.m., THIS DAY, Friday, June 21st,
taking cargo and passengers for TARANAKI, NAPIER, LYTTELTON, OTAGO, and BLUFF.
For passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 3; and Wonga Wonga, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Saturday, at 11; and Collaroy, Monday night, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Coonanbara, calling at Newcastle and Raymond Terrace, Wednesday night at 11.
TO PATERSON RIVER. — Goods received and forwarded per Coonanbara, on Saturday night.
TO MANNING RIVER.—Diamantina, 24 hours after arrival.
Freight on maize, 1s 6d per bag. All freights payable in Sydney.
TO BRISBANE.—Boomerang, this day, Friday, at noon; Telegraph, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 3; and Florence Irving, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Tinonee, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 3.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—James Paterson, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang, this day, at noon.
FROM BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Clarence, about Saturday, 30th instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
No Cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland, after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDERICK H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS until the 13th July, inclusive:—
From Sydney to NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.—CITY OF NEWCASTLE, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7 a.m.; MORPETH, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 p.m.
Goods received for CLARENCE TOWN on WEDNESDAYS; MILLER'S FOREST on FRIDAYS; PATERSON Township on SATURDAYS.
Freight on goods for Miller's Forest and Paterson must be paid in Sydney.
From MORPETH to SYDNEY (via NEWCASTLE and RAYMOND TERRACE), MORPETH, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.; CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 2 p.m.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—Foot of Market-street.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
For BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT,
QUEENSLAND,
TO-MORROW, Saturday, 22nd instant, at 3 p.m.
Shippers will oblige by having their cargo down as early as possible.
W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. COMPANY.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE and PORT MACQUARIE, the GRAFTON, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock p.m.
For RICHMOND RIVER direct, the BALLINA, THIS DAY, at 8 o'clock p.m.
For MACLEAY RIVER, the chartered schooner AMPHITRITE, running in conjunction with the river steamer Nautilus, on SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

S. S. YOU YANGS, for MELBOURNE.—☞ Detained through the inclemency of the weather, will be dispatched from the Commercial Wharf, THIS DAY, at 10 a.m.
Passages at reduced rates.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN.—CITY OF HOBART, TUESDAY, 25th instant. Willis, Merry, and Lloyd.

STEAM to MANNING RIVER.—FIRE KING, on MONDAY. W. DALTON, Agent, King-st. West.

STEAMER FIRE KING.—Further Reduction in Freight from the Manning, on Maize, from 2s 6d to 1s 6d per bag; and on freight from Sydney, from 12s 6d to 10s per ton in one lot. W. DALTON, Agent, King-street.

FOR NEWCASTLE, the regular trader, BARWON, Brown, master, on Monday. Thorne and Co., Pitt-st.

FOR the RICHMOND RIVER, the schooners JANET DIXON and COMMERCE. Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—Schooner EUROKA. Apply on board, Baltic Wharf.

MACLEAY RIVER.—Schooner FRED. S. WHITE. Apply on board, Lime-street Wharf.

VICTORIA, for MACLEAY, Kempsey and Warnatown. Freight or passage, apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

GIPSY, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, SATURDAY, 22nd instant. Commercial Wharf.

FOR BELLINGER RIVER. — The new schooner RESOLUTE, G. Bertram, master, is now receiving cargo; sails first fair wind. For freight or passage, apply W. SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON, BROAD SOUND, AND PORT MACKAY.—The regular trader PRIMA DONNA, R. A. Cook, master, now loading at Campbell's Wharf, will clear at the Customs on MONDAY.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.—Only vessel for AUCKLAND.—☞ The clipper brig PAKEHA, T. Robinson, commander (daily expected), will be dispatched in lieu of the KATE. Shippers are requested to make arrangements at once.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

CHARLOTTE ANDREWS for WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—☞ Owing to the inclemency of the weather is detained clearing until TO-MORROW, by which time shippers are requested to complete shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature. All balance of passage money must be paid THIS DAY, or berths will be re-let.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.
N.B.—Has still two cabins disengaged.

FIRST VESSEL FOR HOKITIKA WHARF.—The favourite regular trader JANE LOCKHART, will, on arrival, meet with her usual dispatch.
W. S. LOCKHART, 41, New Pitt-street.

FOR S. S. ISLANDS, calling at FEEJEES, NAVIGATORS, WALLIS, TONGATABOO, and NORFOLK, in above order.—☞ The clipper schooner JASON, G. Kelly, master, now fast loading at Circular Quay, will positively sail on MONDAY next. The cabin being complete, passengers can select their berths.
For freight or passage apply on board; or J. THORNE and CO., 69, Pitt-street.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a VESSEL to load for Melbourne. Apply T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Hunter, MONDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Hunter, MONDAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—Kembla, WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, THURSDAY, at 8 a.m.

BACHELOR'S BALL, HUNTER'S HILL.—TO-NIGHT (Friday) a Steamer will leave the Patent Slip Wharf, for Hunter's Hill (calling at Cockatoo), at 7.30; returning from Hunter's Hill to Sydney at 1.30 a.m. A steamer will also leave Ryde for Hunter's Hill (calling at Gladesville) at 7.30; returning to Ryde at 1.30 a.m.

AN EXTRA STEAMER, THIS NIGHT, to Hunter's Hill, at 7.30, leaving Hunter's Hill, at about 1 a.m.

STEAM TO PARRAMATTA, HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, RYDE, &c.
The favourite steamers EMU, ADELAIDE, PELICAN, and CYGNET, or YSABEL, daily, from the PATENT SLIP WHARF:—
To PARRAMATTA—6, 9, 11, 1, 3, and 5.
To RYDE—6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3, 5, and 6 p.m.
To HUNTER'S HILL and GLADESVILLE—6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3 (4.15 to Tarban), 5, and 6 p.m.

From PARRAMATTA—6.50, 8.50, 11; 1, 3, and 5.
From RYDE—7.40, 8.30, 9.30, 11.40, 1.40, 3.40, 5.40 p.m.
From GLADESVILLE—8, 8.45, 9.45, 12, 2, 4, and 6 p.m.
From HUNTER'S HILL—15 minutes after leaving Gladesville. Calling at COCKATOO when required.
FARES: Between Sydney and Parramatta—Cabin, 1s; steerage, 9d; (children, 6d each, single or return ticket).
Sydney and Gladesville—Return cabin, 1s 6d; steerage, 1s.
STEAM PACKETS for EXCURSIONS, &c.

FOR OVALAU, FIJI ISLANDS.—The clipper schooner MAGELLAN CLOUD, Captain Milne, now daily expected, will have immediate dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage apply to RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard-street.

FIRST SHIP for SAN FRANCISCO.—The first-class British barque ADELIDA, lying alongside the Circular Quay. Passengers are requested to be on board TO-DAY, if the weather prove favourable, to inspect the provisions, and to pay the balance of their passage money. A few berths disengaged.
Apply on board, to ROBERT KING, or to Captain LANTRUL, at Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.'s, O'Connell-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The first-class barque OLIVER CUTTS, 1100 tons burthen. This fine vessel is now laid on, and will sail with passengers and freight about 16th JULY.
People are kindly invited on board to inspect the ship, and for further information, at Healy and Harper's Dock.

FOR LONDON.—The DUNBAR CASTLE.—For Wool and Light Freight only. Has unrivalled accommodation for saloon passengers. Apply on board, to Captain SWANSON; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

SHIP ANGLO-INDIAN, for LONDON.—Passengers are requested to pay balance of passage, and embark WEDNESDAY, 26th instant.
A few berths, second cabin and steerage, are disengaged. Second cabin, £25; steerage, £18.
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

SHIP WINONA, from London.—Captain STANLEY and Owners will not be responsible for any DEBTS the crew may contract.
SAUNDERS and CO., Agents, Lyons-buildings.

RANCAGUA, from Liverpool.—Consignees by this vessel are requested to pass their ENTRIES for Campbell's Wharf. Freights must be paid, and delivery orders obtained from the undersigned, before any goods leave the wharf.
Any goods impeding the discharge of the vessel will be entered and stored by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignee.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents.
Captain TOWILL will not be responsible for any DEBTS his crew may contract without his written authority.

FOR SALE.—☞ A SCHOONER carrying 130 tons, on draft of 8 feet. Well found in sails and ground tackle. Goes to sea without ballast, and in all respects a most desirable craft for the coasting or New Zealand trade.
For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

AUSTRALIAN PAPER CO. (Limited).—A MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be held at their office, No. 5, Vickery's Chambers, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 1st July, 1867, at 3 o'clock p.m., to consider the proposals of the directors for the completion of the works, and any other business that may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board,
H. C. BURNELL, Chairman.
Sydney, 14th June.

TATTERSALL'S CLUB.—A special MEETING of the members of the above Club will be held at Tattersall's Hotel, Pitt-street, THIS EVENING, June 21st, at 8 o'clock, to consider the present financial position of the club. A full attendance is requested.
J. HERALD, Secretary.

VOLUNTEER SMALL-BORE RIFLE CLUB.—Quarterly Prize Firing on SATURDAY next, the 22nd June. Squads fall in at 2.15 p.m. Distances, 200 and 300 yards, ten shots at each, exclusive of sighting shots. This will also be the first contest for the "President's Prize." Conditions can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.
GERARD PHILLIPS, Hon. Secretary.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Annual MEETING of the New South Wales Rifle Association will be held on FRIDAY, 21st June, at 3 p.m., at the Volunteer Brigade Office, Hyde Park. Business—To adopt Report of Committee for the past year, and elect Officers and Committeemen in place of those who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
WALTER LAMB, } Hon.
F. C. BREWER, } Secretaries.

NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITION COMMISSION.—Commissioners' Offices, Colonial Secretary's Department, Sydney, 21st June, 1867.—A General MEETING will be held TO-DAY, at 3 o'clock p.m.
By order,
A. G. DE GIULAY, Secretary to the Commission.

A TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Kent-street, THIS EVENING. Chair to be taken at half-past 7. The meeting will be enlivened with singing by the choir.

EDUCATION.—ASHGROVE LODGE, Ashfield.—The mid-winter recess begins on the 21st instant, and terminates on the 23rd July. Mrs. TAIT'S system combines a sound English education, with the modern languages and accomplishments, in which she is assisted by the first professors. The Lodge is healthfully and beautifully situated, is close to the railway station, only fifteen minutes' ride from town, and the grounds afford ample space for outdoor recreation and gymnastic exercises.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, ELSWICK HOUSE. Principal—Rev. W. H. ROBERTS, B.A.; Visitor and Examiner—Rev. W. SCOTT. The duties of the School will be RESUMED on WEDNESDAY, 17th July, at Sunnymeade, Burwood, the present residence of Lindsay G. Thompson, Esq.

WAVERLEY HOUSE, Preparatory School for Young Gentlemen. The HOLIDAYS will begin on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, and end TUESDAY, 23rd July. New pupils not received after 10 years of age.

MUNICIPALITY OF BALMAIN.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a PLAN, showing the proposed levels of College-street, from New John-street to Cameron-street, is to be seen at the Office of the Surveyor, Darling-street, until Monday, the 1st July.
By order of the Council,
J. M'DONALD, Council Clerk.
18th June, 1867.

WESTERN KEROSENE OIL COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that a Fourth CALL of two shillings and sixpence per share has been made on the preferential shares in this company, payable on the 20th June next, to the credit of the Company, at the Commercial Bank, Sydney.
P. MACAULIFFE, Secretary.
20th May, 1867.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY ASSOCIATION.—To facilitate the extension of the ONE O'CLOCK MOVEMENT, ladies and the public generally are earnestly invited to SUPPORT those shops which CLOSE at 1 o'clock on SATURDAYS.
ALEXANDER OGILVIE, Hon. Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to caution Buyers of their Superfine Flour against other brands offered in Sydney as of their manufacture. They do not ship flour in 50-lb. bags, nor do they ship to any other correspondents than Messrs. BEILBY and SCOTT.
GILES and SMITH.
Adelaide, June, 1867.

HERR CARL SCHMITT'S latest Vocal and Pianoforte Compositions, on SALE, at ELVY and CO.'S, George-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

MR. AND Mrs. NOLAN and two Misses MACDONALD left Limerick for Sydney in 1852, and have not since been heard of. Any information respecting the above will be thankfully received by
JOS. KOHN and CO., 13, Hunter-street.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SIR,—Having noticed a paragraph in your journal stating that "Captain Daley refused to give Captain Eury a passage to Sydney," as "I had stopped his men from putting oil in his casks at (Apalau) Apelan," I can simply state that I went on shore at Tarraw (where he was wrecked), and offered Captain Eury a passage to Sydney, and every requisite accommodation on board the Spec. Captain Eury came on board and remained the following day, and said he did not wish to leave the mission station, as he was very comfortable, and he would stay on board during the day, and go on shore in the evening. He remained on board for two days. A canoe came from Apelan, and informed me that Captain Eury left instructions with his second mate not to prevent my oil running out of the casks.

This being the case, and after Captain Eury using language on board my vessel, which I do not wish to repeat, I merely made the remark to him that, "How would you feel if I refused to give you a passage to Sydney in the position you are now in." In your issue of Thursday, the 20th June, in the shipping news, I find the following:—

"The Spec, 180 tons, Captain Daley, from Rotumah 3rd instant. Passengers—Captain Eury and crew of the Caernarvon. R. Towns and Co., agents."

In the event of Captain Eury contradicting what I have stated, I have further particulars to give, which will not very much add to the esteem and respect which he, as a man and a captain of a ship, would wish to hold in the opinion of the public.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
JOHN DALEY, Captain of the Spec.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Between EDWARD JAMES CORY, gent., one, &c., plaintiff and GEORGE PATON, defendant.
WHEREAS an action has been commenced in this Court, at the suit of the abovenamed EDWARD JAMES CORY against the abovenamed GEORGE PATON, to recover the sum of one hundred and twenty-two pounds four shillings and ninepence for money payable by defendant to plaintiff for work and labour, care and diligence, done, performed, and bestowed by plaintiff for defendant as an attorney, at his request, and for fees due and payable in respect thereof, and for money paid by plaintiff for the use of defendant, and for money found to be due from defendant to plaintiff on accounts stated between them, and it being alleged that the said George Paton does not reside within this colony or its dependencies, a writ of Foreign Attachment has been issued, returnable on the twenty-eighth day of June instant, wherein JANE READY, of Five Dock, in the said colony, and the Bank of New South Wales, at Sydney, in the said colony, are garnishees. Notice is hereby given thereof; and if at any time before final judgment in this action the said George Paton, or any person on his behalf, will give the security and notice, and file the appearance or plea required by the Act intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to actions against persons absent from the colony, and against persons sued as joint contractors," the said attachment may be dissolved.
Dated this seventh day of June, A.D. 1867.
EDWARD JAMES CORY, Plaintiff in person, 207, York-street, Sydney.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.
To the Widow and next of kin of JAMES DENWOOD, late of Narandera, near Wagga Wagga, in the colony of New South Wales, cattle dealer, deceased,
GREETING:
WHEREAS it is represented to us in our Supreme Court of the colony of New South Wales, that the said JAMES DENWOOD departed this life on or about the twentieth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, intestate, having at the time of his death, lands, goods, and credits in the said colony. We hereby cite you to appear personally, or by your respective Proctors before our said Court, at the Court-house in King-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of July next ensuing, then and there to accept or refuse letters of administration of the lands, goods, and credits of the said deceased, or to show cause if you know any, why the same should not be committed to JOHN ALEXANDER DALLAS, of Gojelderie, near Wagga Wagga, in the said colony, a creditor of the said deceased.
Witness the Honorable Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Knight Companion of the Bath, our Chief Justice of our said Court at Sydney, this twentieth day of June, in the thirty-first year of our reign.
(L.S.) D. B. HUTCHINSON, Prothonotary.
WILLIAM GIBBES, Wagga Wagga, Proctor for the said John Alexander Dallas, by Levy and De Lissa, Bell's-chambers, 173, Pitt-street, Sydney.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Auctioneers and Valuers.
SALE ROOMS for the reception of Cargoes and Merchandise, Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets.
SALE ROOMS for the reception of Furniture, Silver Plate, Oil Paintings, Works of Art, Carriages, Pianofortes, Books, and sundries, 239, George-street (the Old Bank of Australasia).
Cash advanced on goods intended for sale.
Valuations and inventories accurately made.
Catalogues prepared free of charge.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF N. S. WALES.—Collector, Mr. E. RAMSAY, 279, George st., Sydney.

SYDNEY CITY MISSION.—Collector, Mr. E. RAMSAY, 279, George-st., Sydney.

TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE REWARD for 1 R. GOLOSH and SLIPPER, dropped on Woolloomooloo Bay Wharf. ELLIOTT and CO.

LOST, Split GOLD RING, LOCKET, and Five-franc Piece. A reward at 24, Burton-street.

LOST, a PURSE containing notes and silver. The finder will receive £2 reward by returning it to Mr. F. PIERCE, Agent and Collector, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

LOST, a Black and Tan POINTER; answers to the name of Turk. Had on collar, with owner's name engraved. The finder will be rewarded by returning him to Rose Hall, Upper Forbes-street.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against negotiating a CHEQUE drawn by T. G. Sawkins on the Union Bank for £5, payable to 869, the same having been lost.

SUPPLIES FOR THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The undermentioned articles being required for the establishment of the Benevolent Society at Sydney, persons willing to supply the same, are requested to forward TENDERS addressed to the Honorary Secretary, at the office of the Society, Pitt-street, Sydney, on or before TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at noon.
Beef and Mutton, "best quality," at per lb.
Flour, fine and 20 per cent., at per 100 lbs.
Bread, fine, best quality, at per loaf
Bran at per bushel of 20 lbs.
Tenders for beef and mutton to be three months.
Tenders for flour, bread, and bran, to be six months.
All particulars may be ascertained at the Asylum, Pitt-street South.
The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
GEORGE ALLEN, Honorary Secretary.
15th June, 1867.

TO CABINETMAKERS and JOINERS.—The Trustees of the AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM will receive up to 3 o'clock of THURSDAY, the 4th July next, TENDERS for construction of WALL CASES for the new wing of that institution.
The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted. Security to the amount of £500 will be required for the due fulfilment of the contract.
Plan and specification may be seen and further particulars obtained at the Colonial Architect's Office, Hyde Park.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—TENDERS are invited for the supplying of MEDICINES, LEECHES, &c., to Court Robin Hood, 2223, A. O. F. Tenders will be received until the 24th instant, by Mr. W. R. WALDER, 335, Castlereagh-street South.

TENDERS Wanted for 4 STAIRCASES. J. WEST, Tracey's-buildings, Pyrmont.

ESTABLISHED 1812.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists, Pitt-street North.—Painless teeth extraction. Artificial teeth on gold or pink vulcanite. Charges moderate. Pitt-street North, opposite Toogood's.

INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF for the TOOTHACHE. Also Liquid Anodyne Cement, for stopping tender teeth. Dental Surgery, Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Pitt-street North.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM.—Certain cure. "Laville." Wholesale and retail of G. COPPIN, Theatre.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Infantile Ailments.—Convulsions, water in the head, teething, excoriations, cutaneous eruptions, measles, and scarlatina are placed perfectly under the control of mother or nurse by the use of Holloway's domestic remedy. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and at all druggists throughout the world.

XXX ENGLISH Ale and Stout, warranted. Quarts 7s, pints 4s 6d doz. 276, Pitt-st.

B. C. BOAKE, 330, George-street. Card portraits reduced to 10s per dozen.

B. MOUNTCASTLE, Manufacturing Hatter, REMOVED from Market-street to 352, George-street.

CHARLES ARTLETT, Upholsterer, SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUND, Rushcutter's Bay.

DR. O'REILLY REMOVED to Devonshire and Crown streets.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street, Branch Offices, Mittagong and Penrith.

REMOVAL.—Mrs. HAMMOND, Dressmaker, from 7, Wynyard-square to 19, Bligh-street.

REMOVAL.—WATSON WILSON, Painter, &c., from Park-street, to 231, Castlereagh-st., near Market-st.

REMOVAL. THOMAS J. STUTCHBURY, Wholesale Grocer and General Commission Merchant, to 94, Clarence-street, near Barrack-street, Sydney.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, Auctioneers, Land and Estate Agents, and Valuators. Advances made on properties for sale. Mortgages negotiated.

THE MISSES RAMSAY, Dress Makers, &c., &c., 212, Liverpool-street, near Hyde Park, Sydney.

CARTES DE VISITE, three 5s, six 7s 6d, and 12s 6d per dozen. JOHN T. GORUS, 161, King-street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC Goods Depot.—JOHNSON and CO. (late Batchelder and O'Neill), 24, York-street.

ROBINSON'S 10s per dozen Cartes-de-Visite. Premier Photographic Co., 348, George-street.

MONEY, MONEY, MONEY. LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South (opposite the Registrar-General's Office).
THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s. in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. THE ADVANCE GUARANTEED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF THE SECURITIES ARE APPROVED OF.
Bills discounted, money lent on deposit of deeds, bills of sale on furniture, &c., without possession or any other available security.
Forms may be had gratis on application.

£5 to £500.—Wanted to Lend, for short periods, from £5 to £500, on good security. Address Broker, HERALD Office.

BOTANICAL SPECIMENS.—THIS DAY'S PUNCH.

SWINDLING BY MACHINERY. — See PUNCH, TO-DAY.

BRIMSTONE and TREACLE both appear in TO-DAY'S PUNCH.

THE LATEST THING in Ladies' Head-dresses.—See THIS DAY'S PUNCH.

A MAGENTA - COLOURED VIEW OF IT.—PUNCH, THIS DAY.

THE TRIP TO BOTANY.—See PUNCH. Price 6d.

CHILDREN AND CHICKENS.—See PUNCH. May be had of all booksellers.

THE PIRATE, No. 1, on SATURDAY.

THE PIRATE, No. 1, Gratis from any Bookseller.

THE PIRATE, No. 1, Miss Braddon's Birds of Prey.

THE PIRATE, No. 1, Charles Reade's Griffith Gaunt.

THE PIRATE, No. 1, Mrs. Gery's Deathbed Marriage.

THE PIRATE, Weekly, Price Threepence.

TO ARTISTS.—Per ship Dartmouth, the largest and finest assortment of Winsor and Newton's OIL and WATER COLOURS and BRUSHES, all sizes, for oil and water painting. BROWN and WATERS, 161, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, a bargain, a first-class BAGATELLE TABLE, slate bottom. S. Levin, 164, King-street.

FRENCH LASTING BOOTS.

FRENCH LASTING BOOTS.

FRENCH LASTING BOOTS.

FRENCH LASTING BOOTS.

JUST OPENED, a small parcel of LASTING BOOTS, all sizes; also, a large variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's WINTER BOOTS, at J. FLETCHER'S, 431, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

TURNER'S MARKET CLOTH HALL, 484, George-street, opposite the Fruit Market, NOT the Haymarket. Tweed trousers, to measure, 15s, unrivalled in the colony; black cloth trousers, to measure, 20s.

JUNE, 1867.
Wholesale value in
DURABLE BRIGHT BLACK SILKS.
For the present Month we shall offer a large lot of our Reputed Makes, in Black Glacés at extremely low prices, purchased by our Mr. Painter on exceptional terms for cash.
PATTERNS POST FREE.
Ex Mail steamers
The latest novelties in Wedding, Evening, and Promenade Silks.
REAL IRISH POPLINS.
Tartan clans and all the new colors.
FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE.
Silk Department, Victoria House.
June, 1867.

COMFORT in WET WEATHER.
2 CASES, just opened,
BLACK and WHITE WATERPROOF COATS, BARGAINS, 18s 6d each.
Warranted not to stick.
Also,
INVERNESS CAPES,
21s each.
N.B.—These goods being MUCH UNDER the USUAL PRICE, an early inspection is desirable.
THOMPSON and GILES.
Denison House.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.
THOMPSON and GILES, Importers and Manufacturers of FIRST-CLASS garments, are now prepared to show an extensive assortment of
WATERPROOF CLOTHING,
Which is guaranteed as thoroughly IMPERVIOUS TO WET—light in texture and quite a comfort to those whose
OUT-DOOR AVOCATIONS
demand the necessity of their use.
INVERNESS CAPES
in every variety of material, including
WITNEY
BEAVER
PETERSHAM
SEALSKIN
Plain and corded MELTONS
WOOL NAPS, and
WATERPROOF TWEEDS.
OVERCOATS, in all the above materials.
The new "SHOWERPROOF" coats are in great demand, in consequence of their lightness, durability, and excellent style,
27s. 6d. each.
THOMPSON and GILES have just manufactured, and are now offering, gentlemen's
MELTON SACS,
suitable for office wear, at 25s. each.
THOMPSON and GILES,
DENISON HOUSE.

NEW CARPETS AND FLOORCLOTHS.—
A large supply of
CARPETS
FLOORCLOTHS, &c., &c.,
has just been opened. The designs being quite new and durable.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY,
315 and 317, George-street.

THE GROVER and BAKER SEWING-MACHINES are pronounced by competent judges to be the best and most complete sewing-machine yet invented, price from £12. GORDON and GOTCH, Sole Agents, Sydney.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—(More commonly called Epps's Homœopathic Cocoa, as being prepared and introduced by James Epps, the Homœopathic Chemist first established in England.) No other beverage is equally invigorating and sustaining for breakfast. By the special mode of preparation applied, the fine flavour possessed by high-class cocoa is rendered extremely delicate and grateful. So general a favourite has it become, that thousands now use Cocoa who never used Cocoa before. "Cocoa stands very much higher than tea or coffee." Dr. Hassall says it is made simply by pouring boiling water or milk on the preparation as sold. Tin-lined ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. packets. Each packet is labelled:—"JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell-street; 170, Piccadilly; and 48, Threadneedle-street. Manufactory—398, Euston Road, London.

JUPITER'S BELTS AND MOONS, Saturn's Rings and Moons, Phases of Venus and Mars, and the Companion to the Polar Star, seen distinctly with the £5 TELESCOPE. It will also define the shot marks on a target two miles marks on a sheep's back five miles, and time by a church clock ten miles.
This instrument is guaranteed in writing to perform the whole of the above. It has a 3-inch superior achromatic object glass, two eyepieces, &c., with portable metal tripod stand with jointed claw feet.
Further particulars and copies of numerous testimonials, including Lord Rosse's, sent free.
The price of the whole complete £7 5s.; which includes freight and insurance, £1 5s.; tin-lined packing case, 10s.; and french-polished case, fittings, lock, and key, 10s.
S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians to the Government, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London, England.

NEW and MOST ELEGANT JEWELLERY, &c., just received per mail, and now ready for inspection, at A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street, first floor.

SHAVING.—A LUXURY.—Just received, a parcel of the celebrated HOLLOW GROUND RAZORS, made expressly to the order of the advertiser, and stamped with his name.
M. M'MAHON,
410, George-street, next City Bank.

COLONIAL MANUFACTURED BRUSHWARE.—Machine brushes, hair brooms, scrubbing brushes, carpet brooms, bass brooms, and all other kinds of brushware on hand and made to order. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

PIANOS for SALE or Hire. T. Frith, next Pitt-street Church. Tuners—H. Marshall and J. Dorney.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—
The undersigned are in stock and constant receipt of fresh shipments of the leading brands of ADELAIDE SUPERFINE, FINE, and HOUSEHOLD FLOUR.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

HART'S SUPERFINE ADELAIDE FLOUR. BEILBY and SCOTT.

GILES and SMITH'S SUPERFINE ADELAIDE FLOUR. BEILBY and SCOTT.

DUFFIELD'S SUPERFINE ADELAIDE FLOUR. BEILBY and SCOTT.

FINE FLOUR, 12s; Seconds, 10s; bags included. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, Seconds; kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c., &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

FOR SALE, Mill SWEEPINGS and Wheat for fowls, cheap. Anchor Mills, foot of Bathurst-st., Sydney.

OATS, Seed and Feed, and Cape Barley, the cheapest in Sydney. LAW and TINSLEY, Haymarket.

OATS, Oats, Oats, Oats.—Superior samples of feed and seed oats always on hand at
T. HOPKIN'S Stores,
No. 677, George-street South, Sydney.

FLOUR, FLOUR.—On SALE and now landing 75 tons Duffield's superfine FLOUR, in any quantity, at £12 5s per ton.
R. J. HARDY.

A FEW Cases of BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER on SALE. B. VALLENTINE, 4, Bridge-street.

HART'S Superfine ADELAIDE FLOUR. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

HART'S ADELAIDE Households FLOUR. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

BUTTERWORTH'S Adelaide FLOUR, superfine and seconds. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.—Golden Gate, in ¼-sacks. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

CHILIAN FLOUR.—Prime new, in ¼ and ½ sacks. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

FRENCH BARREL FLOUR. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

ADELAIDE WHEAT.—10,000 bushels. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

LUCERNE SEED—prime new, now landing, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

MAURITIUS SUGARS.—Crystals, Snowdrops, First Counters, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

BONNIOT'S BRANDY, 1000 cases, ex Marie Therese, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

OAKUM, Pitch, Tar, Colza Oil, Boiled and Raw Oil, Turpentine, Bright Varnish, Peacock's Paint, White Lead, Muntz Metal, &c., for SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 11, Barrack-street.

HAY.—Ex Isle of France, superior sample of Adelaide Hay now landing. LAW and TINSLEY, Haymarket.

LIVERPOOL COARSE (in heavy sacks) and ROCK SALT, now landing. HENRY BELL, Pitt-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Best superfine S. D. on SALE, EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO.

MAIZE for SALE. MAURICE and STARLING, 110, Sussex-street.

POTATOES—a prime sample, now landing ex Australia, from Circular Head. H. CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

CORN and POTATOES, prime samples just arrived, on SALE in any quantities. SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

WOOLPACKS, Cornsacks, Canvas, and Twine, now landing. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

TANKS on SALE, new, just landed ex Blackbird. JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES Register and Half-Register Grates. R. WYNNE, Circular Quay.

TO BAKERS.—Fire Lumps and English Oven Tiles. R. WYNNE, Slate Yard.

SKAIFE'S Galvanized Tiles, 31s.; Corrugated and Plain Iron. R. WYNNE, Pitt-street.

TO PLUMBERS.—Warner's best Patent Closets, Galvanized and Lead Tubing. R. WYNNE, Pitt-st.

KEROSENE.—Cozzens's best American oil, 3s 9d; Devoe's, 3s 6d; colonial, 3s 3d, by the case.

KEROSENE OIL, 3s 3d per gallon by the case. Wholesale buyers liberally dealt with. 170, Pitt st.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE, 170, Pitt street.—Immense assortment of paperhangings, from 3½d per roll.

HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL. Private families can be supplied at the Depot, 305, George-street, between Wynyard and Margaret streets, with this superior burning OIL, in 5-GALLON IRON DRUMS, with brass taps, by which all waste in use is avoided. Storekeepers and the trade liberally dealt with. R. NOTT, Agent.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—For SALE, a first-class PRACTICE in the most rising town of the Western District. Full particulars on application at ROW'S Drug Stores, Pitt-street.

PAWNBROKERS for SALE, incoming easy. Satisfactory reasons for disposing. Apply 65, Market-st.

TO HAY and CORN DEALERS, BUS' PROPRIETORS, and others.—For SALE a 4-horse power steam-engine, boiler, and one of the best chaffcutters in the colony, all in good working order; also 3 second-hand omnibuses, second-hand double harness, old and new collars, 500 second-hand three-bushel bags, horse rasps, and horse shoe nails, to be sold a real bargain. J. HOWARD, Glebe.

SCRAP, Hoop Iron, and Heavy Scrap PURCHASED for cash. City Iron Works, Pyrmont.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of Foreign and Colonial TIMBER, Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, &c. JOHN J. EARL, Bathurst-street.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants and Drain Pipe Manufacturers,
483, George street, near Bathurst-street
Steam Saw and Moulding Mills, 7, Erskine-street
14, Parramatta-street, near Railway Bridge
POTTERY, South end of Riley-street, Surry Hills.
N.B.—Doors, sashes, casements, architraves, skirtings, mouldings, &c., on hand and made to order.

DRAIN PIPES, glazed, 3 inch, 3d per foot; 4 inch, 4d; 6 inch, 6d; 9 inch, 1s 3d; 12 inch, 2s 3d per foot. Also, 15, 16, and 18 inch, with bends, junctions, &c.
CHIMNEY-POTS.—Octagon chimney-pots, 8s each; round, 4s each.
GOODLET and SMITH'S Pottery, South end of Riley-street, Surry Hills.

ALBION WHARF TIMBER YARD.—All sorts of Hardwood, Cedar, Pine, Sashes, &c., at reduced rates.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

WHITTELL'S HOUSES, Bathurst-street, 8s to 15s. Water, grates, blinds, and every comfort.

FOR SALE, Saddle HORSE, sound, free, comfortable, and safe; only fault rather low in condition.
J. SIMMONDS, 114, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, a SPRING-CART, roomy, good and cheap. J. SIMMONDS, 114, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, a Hansom CAB, quite new. Apply SYDNEY SMITH, Margaret-street.

COB PONY on SALE, cheap—quiet, handsome, and will hang up. E. CHAPMAN and CO.

HORSES, VEHICLES, and Harness of every description for SALE or HIRE. GIBSON'S, 282, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, two GOATS, just kidded, good milkers. PIERCE, William-street.

DRESSMAKING.—An ASSISTANT and IMPROVERS wanted. 17, Bligh-street.

HOUSE Wanted, containing five rooms, within ten minutes walk of Post Office. P. S., HERALD Office.

MILCH GOAT and KID wanted. MAURICE and STARLING, 110, Sussex-street.

MEDICAL.—A Vacancy exists for a qualified Medical Man, in a well-situated and populous district in Tasmania. The advertisers would be prepared with every endeavour to introduce a gentleman possessing sufficient qualifications to the practice. For information, address "Longford," care of Messrs. Walch, Brothers, and Birchall, Launceston, Tasmania.

REQUIRED, in the early part of July, a HOUSE, in a retired and healthy locality. State particulars. V. I. E., HERALD Office.

TUTOR.—M.A. of Cambridge disengaged. Terms, 1s. per hour. F. L., HERALD Office.

TO BUTCHERS.—Wanted, a SITUATION as Shopman or Clerk. R. S., HERALD Office.

TO PARENTS.—An excellent opportunity for a Youth acquiring a knowledge of sheep farming. He must not be less than 15 years old, educated, and respectable. John Thompson, Denison House, George-street, Sydney.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES in Healthy Respectable Localities.—An elderly Gentleman and Daughter require two BEDROOMS adjoining, and fireplace; occasional sitting-room, with piano; also board. Terms, moderate. Apply by letter, Mr. Pright, General Post Office.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—Required, a duly qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, for medical attendance only, for Court Robin Hood, 2223, A. O. F. Tenders received up to MONDAY, the 24th instant, by Mr. W. R. WALDER, 335, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, some good upstanding saddle and harness HORSES. Gibson and Co., 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, BOOTCLOSERS, and young MAN used to boot shop. E. Kennedy, 313, George-street.

WANTED, to buy left-off Clothing. Mrs. Maskell, next Theatre, Castlereagh-st. Letters attended to.

WET-NURSE Wanted; milk not recent. Dr. Cox, Phillip-street, from 9 to 10 a.m., or 2 to 3 p.m.

WANTED, to know that TOOLS of all descriptions are bought at G. M'Kay's, 353, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 195, Castlereagh-street, after 10.

WANTED, a CARTER, baker preferred. E. Lessep, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, twenty STONEBREAKERS. Apply on the works to M. H. Burgess, Liverpool.

WANTED, a competent COOK and LAUNDRESS. Mrs. L. Phillips, 146, Alberto-tr., Darlinghurst-rd.

WANTED, at Dadswell's Boot Factory, a Person to cut linings and trim off.

WANTED, a good strong GIRL, as General Servant; English preferred. Apply Post-office, Paddington.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL. Apply after 9 o'clock, Mrs. James, George-street Markets.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID; must have good reference as to character. Woolpack Inn, Haymarket.

WANTED, a steady, sober MAN, to drive a horse and dray. John Bradley and Co., Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a GIRL to make herself generally useful. Apply to Mrs. Harris, Enmore Road, Newtown.

WANTED, a thorough competent GROOM, must drive well. Apply 304, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, to dispose of a small PIANOFORTE; price £10. J. Davis, 9, Market-street West.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, for a farm house. Apply after 2, Native Home, Brisbane-street.

WANTED, a MAN or a BOY, to look after a shop. Mrs. Clark, Market-street, near the Racecourse.

WANTED, a GIRL, to make herself useful. Mrs. Cooper, 187, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, to buy first-class Saddle HORSES. Apply at once to Mr. Quin, Forbes Hotel, King and York streets.

WANTED, an active GIRL, about 16, accustomed to housework. Apply No. 3, Iron Cottages, Glebe Point Road.

WANTED, for the country, a MAN accustomed to work at circular Saw Bench. John Redgate and Son, Steam Mills, Francis-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, to rent, in about two months' time, a HOUSE, of 6 or 7 rooms. Rent must be moderate. Neighbourhood of Darlinghurst or Upper Woolloomooloo preferred. Address E. D., Box 132, Post Office.

WANTED, by respectable Widow with one child aged 7 years, a SITUATION as Housekeeper to one or more gentlemen. If desired the child will be placed at school. A. B., Registry Office, Parramatta.

WANTED, to be known, the Cheapest House in Sydney for working men, is S. Bonnett's, 59, King-street West. Breakfast, 6d or 9d; dinner, 6d or 9d, pastry included, tea ditto; soup and bread 3d.

WANTED, to purchase for cash, in or near Woolloomooloo, a small HOUSE or COTTAGE, price not to exceed £200. State particulars to T.S., 129, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED Known, to suit the times the Cheapest House in Sydney is the ADELPHI DINING ROOMS, 217, Lower George-street. Per week, 13s; per day, 2s 6d; meals, 8d each.

APARTMENTS.—Suites of Apartments vacant, at Mrs. Brady's, St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET. 17, Bligh-street.

A BAKEHOUSE and SHOP to LET, No. 351, Castlereagh-street South.

HOUSE to LET, four rooms, 12s per week. 12, Little Brisbane-street.

TO LET, part of Premises, 207, York-street, 6 rooms, kitchen, cellar. Apply on premises.

TO LET, 116, Goulburn-street; 4 rooms, kitchen, water laid on. Apply Hen and Chicken Hotel, adjoining.

TO LET, 2, Hope-terrace, Glebe, 7 rooms and kitchen, and schoolroom detached.

TO LET, HOUSE and Shop, Kent-street, three doors north of Bathurst-st. Apply 1, Hope-terrace, Glebe.

TO LET, SAW-MILL and WHARF, foot of Bathurst-street. Apply to J. Wearne, Anchor Mills.

TO LET, 177, Premier-terrace, William-street, seven rooms and kitchen, in thorough repair. Apply No. 175.

TO LET, two rooms, with use of kitchen; no family, 20, Essex-street.

TO LET, PARKHAM LODGE and Grounds, Bourke-street, Surry Hills. J. Wetherill, 235, Pitt-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, Forest Lodge, 4 rooms and stable; thorough repair. Key at Forest Lodge Hotel.

TO LET, a detached COTTAGE, in Regent-street, Newtown, 8 rooms, stable, garden, and outhouses. Apply on the Premises.

TO LET, a four-roomed COTTAGE, prettily situated, corner of Short and Spring streets, near Dry Dock, Balmain. Apply to Mr. Beake, 330, George-street.

TO LET, at Enmore, a 6-roomed verandah COTTAGE, stable, garden, and every convenience, five minutes' walk from 'bus-stand and railway station. Apply Law, Somner, and Co., 260, Pitt-street.

TO LET, COTTAGE, John-street West, Pyrmont, opposite Mr. J. Saunders, formerly occupied by Mr. Baldock. Rent very low. Richardson and Wrench, Pitt-street.

THE MERCANTILE NAVY.

(From the Imperial Review, April 6.)

The paragraph in the Queen's Speech, relating to the condition of the mercantile marine of the kingdom directs attention to a subject of pressing importance and wide ramifications. "Complaints are made," said her Majesty, "that the supply of seamen is deficient, and the provisions for their health and comfort on board ship are imperfect." It may not be true that the last complaint is the only cause of the first one, but it unquestionably reveals one of the most fruitful springs of the present depressed state of the nautical spirit of the country. In the last quarter of a century many valuable and salutary improvements have been silently and gradually effected in the Navy, and the same is true, although in a far smaller degree, of the merchant service. The little cherub who is supposed to sit up aloft, keeping a bright look-out for the interests of poor Jack, is no longer paid by such spectacles as some of Marryatt's pages record, but rejoices over a Navy commanded of officers who are humane as well as brave, and manned by sailors whose lives, hard at the best, are not made miserable by the whims of drunken tyrants and unreasonable martinets. In many of our merchant vessels the sanitary regulations for the crew are excellent, and their comfort well secured. But these are exceptional cases. The ships of the great mercantile companies, the Peninsular and Oriental, Cunard's, and the principal lines that sail from Liverpool and Glasgow to New York habitually carry medical officers, and the comfort and health of the crews are not disregarded. But in the great majority of our merchant vessels the seamen are compelled to live in forecastles, compared to which the most miserable Irish cabin or Edinburgh flat is a palace, and are often fed upon food not only limited in quantity, but wretched and hurtful in quality. A good ship, with clean and comfortable quarters for the crew, and a reasonably liberal supply of good rations, may be made a very pleasant place; but a bad ship is "a hell afloat," and it is not to be wondered at that sailors should be unwilling to serve in them, or that their lives are shortened by the unnecessary aggravations thus added to the inevitable hardships of a seafaring existence. It would not seem unreasonable to expect that statistics would show that the merchant marine service was at least as favourable to the health of the men engaged in it as the Queen's service is. The merchant-seaman has many advantages that a man-of-war's man does not possess. His work at sea is harder, it is true, as a merchant ship often manages with a crew that would not more than man a naval captain's gig; but he may have a longer time on shore to compensate for that. A man-of-war will often be kept for years upon some unwholesome and tropical station; while a merchant ship is out in blue water, and passing through a variety of healthful climates. But while the health of the men of the Royal Navy is notoriously good, and deaths are very rare, except in cases of contagious and epidemic diseases, the very contrary is true, as a general rule, of the crews of the merchant vessels. A man-of-war recently returned from the coast of Africa, where she had spent two years and six months, and had not lost a single man. A frigate was for six months in the sickly and pestilential cruising grounds of the West Indies, and returned home with no deaths to report. Another frigate, with a crew of 500 men, cruised for a year in the East Indies, and lost but two men from disease. But there is scarcely a merchant ship in the ordinary freight business which makes a voyage without a heavy sick list among her crew, and often a startling number of deaths. Few people except those who have made voyages in merchant ships have any correct idea of the manner in which the crews upon many of them live, or of what a forecastle really is. Some ships, whose cabins are comfortable and even luxurious, and whose after and upper decks are models of neatness and beauty, have forecastles that are simply horrible dens, unfit for the habitation of a human being. These forecastles are small triangular spaces in the bows of the ship. The law only requires that for each individual who occupies them there should be seventy-four cubic feet of space; but there is often far less than this. If it is a top-gallant-forecastle—that is, on the upper deck—it is flooded with the waves in rough weather, and is often really uninhabitable; if it is below deck, it is dark, unventilated, damp, and often filthy beyond all description. In fine weather the crew can stay upon deck, and even eat and sleep there in comparative comfort; but when it rains, or in cold and rough weather, they have no refuge but this dismal hole. If a sailor is sick at sea this is the hospital provided for him, instead of the clean and cheerful "sick bay" of a man-of-war. Imagine a man consumed by fever, drenched with spray, his miserable "bunk" perhaps floating in water, suffocated with foul air, starved with hunger and cold, condemned to darkness, lingering in pain, and with no other medical aid than that which the ignorant but kind-hearted captain may afford him, and you have a picture of a scene that is being constantly enacted on our merchant vessels. In a recent paper, read by Captain Toynbee, before the Society of Arts in London, it was stated that in many first-class vessels the forecastles and seamen's chests were found to be black with the gas that arose from the cargo, and that they smelled like sewers. In some ships the forecastles and the sailors' bunks were filled with water, in consequence of there being no scuppers or mangers to carry it off. In regard to the food, it may be enough to say, that while beef that would pass inspection for army or navy use was worth £9 5s. per tierce, that supplied for the crews of merchant vessels was sold at £5 10s., pork was sold at £3 5s. per barrel, which was "stuff that you could squeeze through your fingers like lard." Good limejuice is worth two shillings per gallon, but the article under that name supplied to the merchant vessels was sold for sixpence a gallon.

The law now secures to emigrants taking passage on board ships ninety feet for each adult, or, as the nautical phrase is, "fifteen feet of surface." The sailors should certainly have as much, nor should any forecastle be without mangers, hawse-pipes, ventilating funnels, and rain awnings. Many ships are now built with houses on the deck amidships; an excellent arrangement, affording ample, dry, clean, and well-lighted and ventilated quarters for the men, preferable to any forecastle. But comfortable accommodation is not the only requisite for the preservation of the life and health of the men. The officers of our merchant ships are, for the most part, anxious to do all in their power for the comfort of their crews, but they are beset with many difficulties. Sometimes the owner is penurious, and the ships are sent to sea with no provision for the cure of the sick. It is also, unhappily, true that the character of the seamen themselves has greatly degenerated, and that officers are constantly in danger of allowing themselves to be imposed upon by men who would willingly sham sickness for the sake of shirking their duty. With the proverbial recklessness and foolishness of his class, Jack squanders his money in riotous living on shore, and then ships again, coming on board often with a frame racked with disease, and perhaps with but the poorest and most scanty supply of clothing. Sailors are so scarce, and the haste of getting the vessel out of port is so great, that no inspection of the crew is made, and by the time the vessel reaches blue water there is generally a very formidable sick list on board. Then the captain does what he can with the contents of his medicine chest, dispensed with such skill as he is master of, and is tormented between a desire to be humane to the men and to do justice to his owners. The dreadful scourge of scurvy is seldom long in making its appearance, and the other diseases of which the sailors have sown the seeds during their stay on shore commence their ravages. The men who remain well have the work of their sick shipmates thrown upon their hands, their strength is wasted by excessive toil. Since the middle of last November six of the steamers of the Royal West Indian Mail Company have arrived at Southampton with the yellow fever raging on board. It is remarkable that the disease, in all of these ships, was almost wholly confined to the crew, the passengers and officers, with but four exceptions, escaping. The Atrato lost fourteen of her crew, the Tyne lost four, the Tasmania had twenty deaths among the crew and one among the officers, and the La Plata lost twenty men and three officers. But while this was going on, the ships of another company (the West India and Pacific Steamship Company), which sailed from the same port as those before-mentioned, had but four cases of yellow fever on board. The officers, however, took care to prevent their men from exposing themselves to the sun and the night air, and to compel them to change their clothing when it was wet, and the ships had large and clean forecastles, far superior to those in ordinary vessels.

It is true that a great part of the misery which the sailor endures is the result of his own vices. Much has been done to elevate him—but the slums of every seaport town are still the scenes of the gross and reckless debauchery in which he dissipates in a few days the hard-earned wages of months of toil. The miserable life which he is too often compelled to lead on board his ship perhaps drives him into this unbounded indulgence in the only pleasures of which he fancies he is capable on shore. The law can perhaps do nothing more to prevent this than it has already done, with the aid of private charity, by the establishment of sailors' homes, savings-banks, training-schools, and other such schemes. But something may be accomplished towards making the sailor's life afloat more endurable, and perhaps as comfortable as that of the blue jackets in the Navy. Beside the improvements in the forecastle which we have mentioned, there should be an improved dietary, suitable and palatable provisions for the sick, and a compulsory issue of genuine limejuice every day. It is estimated that all these reforms could be accomplished for an expenditure not exceeding one pound per year for each man. How far such a reform would go toward increasing the number of sailors in the merchant service is uncertain, but it is plain that its adoption would go far to lessen the present rapid decrease of this class caused by sickness and death.

JUSTICE TO WOMEN.

(From the Spectator.)

Women might, perhaps, try a policeman's work,—or in a higher rank of life might aspire to the work of barristers, wish to go circuit, and browbeat witnesses. But in all probability they would not try long. The unsuitable character of the work would soon show itself, and throw off aspirants from this false track. It would be only where women were found specially suited to some division or new subdivision of professional work, that they would attach themselves in any numbers to such work. In the case of a practical profession, then, the intrinsic difficulty of success would be the natural safeguard. If women's novels and pictures did not sell, women's novels and pictures would not be produced, and if women invariably failed at the bar, as we think they would, or as sailors, as they certainly would, the bar and the nautical profession would never be attempted by them. Why not, then, apply the same test to politics, and let them try? We reply that in politics there is no clear test of failure or success, and that, therefore, in politics we are always compelled to take some rough security *a priori* for the political competence of the classes we admit. As a rule, that test has been, for men, living in a house of a certain value, which is supposed to involve—and does usually involve—a certain practical education, a certain amount of knowledge of the external world, and of the interests affected by Parliamentary legislation. It involves this for men, but have we any reason to suppose that it would at present involve the same general acquaintance with political interests, and the drift of rival political principles, for average women! We do not hesitate to say that it would not,—that even in the middle classes, the widows, wives, and daughters of very few men, not members of Parliament, take the slightest interest in politics, or could show even that very bare and trivial amount of interest and intelligence with regard to politics which an average man, qualified in the same way, could usually show. Man for woman, living in the same class of house, and qualified by the same rental qualification—no one, in his senses, would doubt that the average man's political interests and notions would be far in advance of the average woman's of the same level. None, therefore, who think that some rough minimum test of political capacity should be required for every voter, and who do not concede a vote to be a matter of right, could maintain that at present the same political test for the franchise would in the case of woman work as well, or half as well, as for men.

So much for the political question. And now as to the educational—the admission of women to the ordinary masculine degrees. So far as a degree is a mere professional qualification for a practical career—as in the case of medical, and, perhaps, law degrees, which nobody would take but with a view to professional ends, we would throw them open to women at once, because we are persuaded that the practical discouragements of professional competition would be quite enough to teach women what they could and could not profitably attempt to do, without our prejudging the question for them. Here, as we said before, nature will prove a much better sifting power than our *a priori* opinions, which, even when sound enough as far as they go, are apt to miss the mark through not anticipating modifications of the division of labour which suggest themselves directly the conditions arise under which such modifications become possible. But with regard to those educational degrees which are coveted and are actually obtained, only as indices of general education and culture, and the most important effect of which is therefore to react on the general teaching of the schools and colleges whence candidates for these degrees come, the case is very different. If you decide that the same general degrees should be accessible on the same terms to men and women, you decide at once that the course of general education for men and women shall follow exactly the same track; and by deciding this you may be—we are disposed to think you would be—doing a great mischief to the existing girls' schools and ladies' colleges. In the first place, you would force on girls beyond their strength by encouraging them, or their teachers, to think that they ought to pass the same examinations at the same age as lads. It is partly, no doubt, due to the early neglect of girls' education that this would usually be so excessively injurious to them. Partly it may be due to a radical difference in physical strength between the two sexes. But anyhow it would be obviously and exceedingly mischievous. But this is not all. We entertain, not without a good deal of knowledge of the subject, the sincerest doubt whether, apart from the question of age, precisely the same track of general education should be laid down as the best for average young men and average young women. In each case alike the object of course should be to give the largest development to the average faculties of each sex which is possible within the years of childhood and youth. But would this be the same for the two sexes? Is it not true that women's minds are proportionally finer and more quick of apprehension on the side of taste and art, and weaker on the side of mere intellectual grasp—feats of logic, retentiveness of memory, tenacity of hold on first principles—than men's? If so, can the best general education for the two sexes be identical? For our own parts, we believe that no general education is good which does not leave behind it the highest sense of a real gain in power and resource which it is possible to give. No education is so erroneous as that which devotes itself wholly to counteracting natural deficiencies, instead of also developing as much as possible natural powers. What we fear from too absolute an identification of the general education of young women with the present education of young men, is that it would not instil into the former the full sense of power and resource which they are capable of receiving.

A SENSATION SPEECH IN WALL-STREET.

The *New York Evening Express*, of March 29th, publishes, what it appropriately calls, "An odd speech delivered last night in an odd place (the Gold Board), by an odd fellow, predicting panics, inflation, and all sorts of business evil, before the year upon which we have entered shall close."

For the edification of our readers we subjoin a copy of this odd speech:—

George Francis Train in the Gold Room.

The Gold Room, with its active five hundred members, is still the feature of New York moneyed men. Sales amounting from twenty-five millions to a hundred and twenty-five millions every day show the magnitude of the operations there. A stranger in the city may well look on and wonder to see all nations represented around that railing. Horace White's description in the *Chicago Tribune* was racy in the extreme, but the Gold Room has seldom had more of a sensation among its members than Wednesday afternoon.

It seems that Mr. Train went into the new board room with Mr. Mellis, of the *World*, to see the room and ascertain if his old membership of two years ago held good. Mr. Train, who seems to be always "hail fellow" and very popular with the brokers, found himself suddenly hemmed in by a crowd, while the whole room joined in the cry of "Speech, speech—Train, Train." He tried to get out in vain. There was no retreat. He rushed for the door, when some dozen of the brokers, now thoroughly demoralised, lifted him up bodily to the president's platform, while the Board, packed fuller than usual, demanded a speech.

The President hammered away with his gavel, but could not restore order. "Decorum, gentlemen, we must have decorum; surely you have no right to force Mr. Train to speak against his wishes. I will protect you," said the President to Mr. Train. But it was of no use. It was beyond his power. The gold brokers had got Mr. Train fast, and suspended all operations and insisted on a speech. Mr. Train, seeing that he was in for it, arose, when the cries of "Hats off!" were renewed, and silence was restored. We can only give a sketch of Mr. Train's remarks bearing on the financial question.

MR. TRAIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Train: You have cornered me, gentlemen—(laughter)—and I am willing to sell a ten-minute speech, long or short—(laughter)—as you may decide. Mr. Colgate: Are you long or short? Mr. Train: I have not been in the market for two years, and this is the first time I was ever in this room, although I have been a member from the first. But past experience would tell me that

"*Long* metre answers for a *Common* song,
But *Common* metre will not answer *Long*."

What shall I talk about? (Laughter, and cries of "Finance: expansion or contraction.") Well, then, I will throw out some suggestions, and you can draw your own conclusions.

In 1860 we had recovered from the financial panic of 1857, and had not commenced the panic of rebellion and of war. Prosperity all over the land; five million bales of cotton on a thousand plantations; five million tons of shipping on every ocean—agriculture well to do—manufacturers prosperous—banks and insurance companies paying good dividends—railroads succeeding—the petroleum wells just being developed—sixty millions of gold sent us annually from the Pacific mines—the Stock market giving a harvest to the brokers. (Applause.) The dry-goods merchants making money—in short, prosperity all over the land, and yet all done on a currency of two hundred and fifty millions. (Applause, and "That's so.")

Now, then, for another picture—1867. Five million tons of shipping wiped off the sea by England's *neutrality*—no; five millions of cotton in the South—three hundred millions sunk in petroleum—the gold-mining companies played out. (Laughter.) I mean that the inventor who confidently put his ten thousand dollars in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, and Nevada has never seen his money. ("That's so.") Where there is plenty of quartz, there are no stamps, no mills—and where there are plenty of mills, there is no quartz. (Applause and laughter.) Agricultural products are not doing well. The crops have not been flourishing—woollen and other manufacturers are suspending payment. Insurance companies are falling. Steamship property is dying out. The rottenest security in the street is your so-called gilt-edged paper. The rich men are all poor. They are first to call their loans. Those patriotic Radicals who put their money into Southern cotton plantations, have planted it there for ever. (Laughter.) The West is not paying up promptly. The South have nothing to pay. The bonded warehouses are full of foreign goods not yet paid for. The country is stocked with merchandise. The gold market—as you see it to-day—(loud laughter)—fifty millions sunk in the Stock Exchange, that financial Morgue of the land—(laughter)—since January; in short, paralysis everywhere—the dry rot in Wall-street is the new disease—brokers market—nobody paying expenses—cheques exchanged to show life—all loans on call—no business doing—no industrial enterprises going on—no confidence anywhere—and all this on an expansion of one thousand millions. Make your own inference, gentlemen. (Sensation.) Shall I go on? (cries of "Yes")—another point.

When the old banking companies of England organised under the Limited Liability Act, they were all, or most of them, insolvent—as instanced by Overend, Gurney, and Co. Our old banks were in the same position when Mr. Chase, the largest head, the longest head of his party, created the national banking system, to make himself president. (Applause.) You remember he put his handsome photograph on the one-dollar notes to circulate among the people. (Laughter.) Our National Banks, like the English Limited Liability Act, were the salvation of most of the rotten banks of the country. (Sensation.)

Take their loans this time last year, 1866—five hundred millions. Take them now, 1867—six hundred and twenty millions. Of course I said as they have increased their loans they have added to their capital only twenty-five millions I found, leaving one hundred millions more now than when expanded last year. What is this loaned on? On Erie at 90, North Western at 80, Cumberland Coal at 70, Pacific Mail at 180, and Pork at 36. (Laughter.)

The last panic was peculiar—usually we outsiders caught it. This time you insiders got cleaned out. (Applause and "That's so.") Men who had accumulated their two hundred to five hundred thousand dollars in small sums these last few years, buried it all in the Greenwood Cemetery of the Stock Exchange. (Mr. O'Brien: Or in E Pluribus Unum.) Mr. Train: Yes; you are one of the many whose epitaph is among the tombstones. (Loud laughter and applause, continuing for several minutes, at the repartee.)

The Comptroller is abroad. He is after the delinquents—1700 of these institutions are in a flurry—already the big loans are called in, and the street will feel the shock within a week. The recent National Bank failures in Washington, Baltimore, Oil Wells, Newton, Hudson, Boston, and Nashville are only the pimples, the slight eruption on the skin, that tells the experienced eye the painful disease that is struggling within. (Applause.) These banks were established on a 10 per cent. margin—100,000 dollar bonds gave 90,000 dollar notes. This margin is lost, and 23 per cent. more, as shown by the loan account, one hundred millions more than last year. (Sensation.)

When the country understands this, they will sell Governments. Then look abroad. Five hundred millions of our securities in Europe on call—nominally held at 74—or 9 per cent. in gold, while the rottenest security in the Old World, 3 per cent. British Consols, are selling at 91. That shows how little they think of our Bonds. They are simply deposited there and drawn against—a simple kytering operation, which you understand. (Laughter.) When you want to see what is going to happen abroad, look at that never failing barometer down there in the south-eastern part of Europe, the Eastern question. All say peace, yet five millions of breech-loaders—of needle guns are being made. When war breaks out, as likely in London or Paris as in Greece or Turkey, back come the bonds. Send home not five hundred million dollars, but twenty million dollars, and the dozen international bankers will rush to the Government Slaughter House to sell, and the amount will soon be exaggerated to two hundred million dollars. Suppose they meet there some of the liquidating National Bank bonds, and other frightened holders of the bonds, all rushing to sell—who is going to buy? Shall I go on? (Cries of "Yes.") Remember that the loan was taken up on margins. We subscribed ten thousand dollars and borrowed nine thousand five hundred dollars, and kept the mill going all day, making the man with ten thousand dollars capital talk and act like the millionaire. The public is a bull on Governments only when above par—when below par they are bears. Let Governments drop to par, and down they go to eighty-nine. Then National Bank notes are 1 per cent. discount. Then comes the rush on National Banks for greenbacks, and the greenbacks are not there. (Sensation.) What is the result? Does Congress help us? No—the lawyers are in power; what do they care? They add four hundred million dollars bounty to the debt, and advance their own salaries five thousand dollars? Is the South to be admitted under the military bill? No; Stevens holds the reins; confiscation is the order. The estates are to be cut up among the Germans, and the negroes wiped out. Where, then, are we floating? Congress sees M'Culloch has made a mistake; and as it is an Administration blunder, the Radicals intend to pass no bill of relief. They will pinch the Government this year—and bring on a financial crash in the fall—(Remember this is the panic year of the never-failing screws)—lay it on the Administration Policy, and when everybody is broken, Congress will meet in the winter and pass Randall's bill, putting greenbacks in the place of the 340,000,000 dollars National Bank Bonds. Pass another bill paying interest on the 1,400,000,000 dollars 5-20's in legal tenders. In other words, give the country one currency—that is, twenty-five hundred millions of legal tenders—instead of sixteen currencies as at present. (Applause.) This makes all happy for the Presidential election of 1868. Delirium tremens requires national whisky to recuperate the system. The whisky will make all vote for Radicalism. They elect the President, and after that the Deluge. (Laughter and applause.) Johnson in his talk with Halpine—the Democratic party and the South—thinks that a crash will burst the Radicals. By no means. They will turn it to their advantage. The next war is to be financial—land and labour against banks and bondholders, and the former own the notes. The South had no debt—the West little. The greenback age wiped off their mortgages, and placed the load on the back of the bondholders. The debt rests uneasily on the sea-shore and in Europe, and the shadow is on the wall.

Paying gold interest in greenbacks is repudiation, you say—why so? nearly all the States have done it, New York taking the lead. The finality of all the recent congressional legislation may be stated in two words. Confiscation in the South and Repudiation in the North. (Sensation.) The Chicago papers have already sounded the tocsin. We are growing poorer every day. The two thousand five hundred million dollar debt only cost one thousand two hundred and fifty million dollars. Hence bondholders ask specie payments. The people who did the fighting hold no bonds, and ask for legal tenders. The rich arranged to have their bonds free from taxation. Hence the rich man, with his millions of untaxed Governments, sends his children to the same school where the poor man, with no bonds, sends his. Hence the poor man is obliged to pay for the education of the rich man's children as well as for his own. (Sensation.) But enough of this. You asked me for a speech, and you have got it. You ask the remedy. Retrench. You have been dancing five years, and the fiddler demands his pay. (Laughter.) When the candle is lighted at both ends you had better sell it short. (Laughter.) You must stop your imports—develop your mineral resources—finish the Pacific Railroad—cut down your expenses—smoke one cigar less—drink one glass of whisky less every hour in the day, and keep all your pockets as full as you can of legal tenders, as they will be the handiest thing you can have about the house. (Loud applause, and great congratulations from the brokers.)

THE COMMERCIAL ASPECT OF JERUSALEM.

We take the following interesting particulars from the Report by Mr. Consul Moore on the Trade and Commerce of Jerusalem for the year 1866, dated January last:—

"Trade and Commerce.—The trade of the Sandjak (or minor province) of Jerusalem is very inconsiderable. Jerusalem, the chief town, is one of the least commercial or industrial of cities. The principal imports from England are cotton goods and some colonials. Of the former, it is calculated that between 300 and 400 bales, of the value of £16,000 to £20,000, annually find their way here. There are no British merchants or tradesmen. The imports from foreign countries—consisting chiefly of woollen manufactures, hardware, glass and fancy goods—are on an equally limited scale. The exports are olive oil and grain, the staple products of the district, of which the quantities and destination will be shown on the returns from Jaffa, the port of Jerusalem.

"Agriculture.—As above stated, the staple produce of this district is olive oil and grain, of which the principal kinds are wheat, barley, sesame, and maize, raised in rather considerable quantities. Cotton is grown in the Nablous district. Previously to the ravages of the locusts, to be presently referred to, the estimated yield for 1866 was 600,000 to 700,000 okes (the oke equals 2¾ lb.). It is raised from native seed, is of an inferior quality, and is chiefly exported to Marseilles. No well-directed and sustained effort on the part of the Government has been made to promote the cultivation of cotton. It is believed that in many parts of the country cotton might be successfully and extensively grown, with good seed and proper instructions and implements given to the peasantry. A model farm, conducted by Englishmen, would, in my opinion, be the best means of promoting cotton culture in this land.

"During the summer the country was devastated by locusts. The olive crop suffered severely, in common with the cotton plant, the vine, fruit trees, &c. The grain crops had already, for the most part, been reaped. Vegetation soon recovered, however; and, unless the locusts come again, the evil will have disappeared with the cause.

"The animals bred in the district are horses, camels, mules, asses, sheep, goats, and not many oxen.

"Population and Industries.—The population of the Sandjak may be computed at 200,000 souls, divided into the three sects of Christians, Mahomedans, and Jews, in about the following proportions:—

Mahomedans	160,000
Christians (mostly of the Greek Church)	30,000
Jews	10,000
	200,000

"The population of the city of Jerusalem is estimated at 18,000, of whom about 5000 are Mahomedans, 3000 to 9000 Jews, and the rest Christians of various denominations.

"The chief native industry is the manufacture of soap, and what is called 'Jerusalem ware,' consisting of chaplets, crucifixes, beads, crosses, and the like, made principally of mother-of-pearl and olive wood, and sold to the pilgrims, who annually resort to the Holy City to the number of 6000 to 8000.

"No mines are worked, although it is believed that sulphur, bitumen, and rock salt abound on the shores of the Dead Sea; but security and capital are wanting, and so long as these are absent the probable wealth to be extracted from these regions will remain unavailable. No factories are to be met with. The employment of the people in the rural districts is agriculture, which is carried on in the most primitive mode.

"A colony of Americans from the State of Maine, numbering 156 persons, arrived and settled near Jaffa in September. Their leading idea appears to be a religious one, connected with the fulfilment of prophecy concerning the Holy Land. They are, for the most part, farmers, handicraftsmen, &c., bringing with them their own wooden houses, agricultural implements, and tools. If the colony contrives to escape the disastrous failure which has attended previous similar experiments, it will be interesting to watch the progress and results of the enterprise, which cannot fail to be beneficial to the country, through the introduction of their superior husbandry and workmanship.

"Public Works.—It is matter of great regret it should have again to be reported that neither railway, nor what, under the circumstances, would be more advisable, carriage road, has been, or is likely to be, made between Jaffa and Jerusalem, and of which a harbour at Jaffa would much enhance the value. The difficulty is understood to arise from the unwillingness of the Porte to grant the concession to a foreign company, while it abstains from undertaking this most necessary and profitable work itself. The roads of the district are of a most wretched description, and, with the want of security, are the main cause of the poverty and general backwardness of the country. The formation of roads would, in the nature of things, itself react upon the country, and tend to promote its security. This arises principally from the predatory Bedouin tribes inhabiting the outskirts of the district, to keep them in check, however, military dispositions of a simple and inexpensive description might be readily made. Owing to the above causes vast and fertile plains are allowed to lie waste, or are but partially and poorly cultivated. There can be no doubt that with the agricultural capabilities of the country fully utilised it would support a population many times larger than its present scanty and poverty-stricken inhabitants.

"Izzet Pasha, the Governor of Jerusalem, has had the pools of Solomon and the ancient aqueduct repaired, with a view to supplying Jerusalem with water. This most desirable work is now completed.

"Two lines of telegraph, via Beyrout and Alexandria respectively, connect Jerusalem with Europe.

"Jerusalem, January 16, 1867."

THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

(From the Times, April 19.)

On Tuesday morning a most atrocious criminal, James Longhurst, was executed at Horsemonger Lane Gaol. His offence was too horrible to be publicly described. He was convicted of having brutally outraged, and then murdered, a little girl of less than ten years of age, and was most righteously sentenced to the extreme penalty of the law. The jury recommended him to mercy on account of his youth—a fact which may, perhaps, assist Mr. Walpole in forming a more accurate estimate of the recommendation of a similar jury in favour of the ruffian Wager, to which he paid such an extraordinary deference. It is said also, though, we trust, erroneously, that a petition was forwarded to the Home Office, in the convict's favour, from some of the gentry in the neighbourhood. However, in this case Mr. Walpole acted on his better sense, and the sentence of the law was left to take its course. During his confinement in the condemned cell the prisoner appears to have conducted himself properly and quietly; but when the moment of his execution arrived a shocking scene occurred, of which we had to publish an account on Wednesday. He was no sooner brought to the executioner, in order to be pinioned, than he seemed seized by an uncontrollable terror, and struggled against his doom with the utmost violence. It took four or five warders to restrain him, and it was not until he was thrown upon the ground that it was possible to pinion him. Another fit of terror seized him when he was brought in sight of the scaffold. He again struggled violently to release himself, and he had to be dragged up the steps of the scaffold by two or three warders, and held under the beam while the rope was adjusted. The bolt was hastily drawn, and it was while wrestling with his fate that the convict was hurried out of the world.

So shocking a scene would have been best forgotten as soon as possible; nor should we have recurred to it but for a most unreasonable use to which it has been turned. Its horrors have been dwelt upon by some of our contemporaries as if it discredited capital punishment, or, at all events, its public infliction. Such an argument is nothing but an appeal to feeling, and we confess it is with no little impatience we witness this readiness to work upon the weakest and most susceptible part of our nature rather than to rely upon the impartial dictates of reason and justice. So far, indeed, as regards the public infliction of the penalty of death, such a plea may be in some degree admissible. One ground, though by no means the only one, upon which public executions are maintained is the influence they are believed to have upon the feelings of those who witness them; and if it could be shown that the circumstances of an execution tend to brutalise rather than to warn the spectators, some reason would be shown for inflicting the penalty in private. But we are not prepared to admit that the incident of Tuesday can warrant any such conclusion. We doubt, in the first place, how far it is likely to have had any such horrifying effect upon the spectators as the argument supposes. It must be remembered that the crowd were so far from witnessing the prolonged struggle we have described, that, in fact, the greater part of it was concealed from their sight. It was but for the few moments that the prisoner was on the scaffold that his struggles could be seen, and, by the decent custom which is now always observed, as soon as the drop fell his body was almost hidden from view. It was a momentary spectacle of horror; and, when we consider the character of the persons who compose the greater part of such a crowd, we may doubt whether the sight of a momentary struggle would have much more effect upon their feelings than the melancholy submission of an ordinary execution. The thought of the scene is peculiarly painful to the majority of readers, but it may be doubted whether it would have any such painful effect upon the ordinary mob which surrounds a scaffold. Nor, even if it were peculiarly shocking to them, does it follow that it was injurious. If a public execution be designed to deter, an incident which forcibly exhibits the terror of such a doom cannot be considered as necessarily mischievous.

It is not, however, in defence of the publicity of executions that we have been mainly induced to make these remarks. What we principally protest against is the tendency, so constantly displayed, to excite the feeblest feelings of human nature against capital punishment itself. To use for such a purpose such an incident as the present is sheer sentimentalism. An execution is of necessity a horrible spectacle. It was never designed to be anything else. The mere fact of forcibly taking away the life of a fellow-creature, whether it be done in public or private, is of itself sufficiently distressing. It is always easy by dwelling on the incidents of such a scene to disgust the mind with the thought of it. The hysterical struggles of such a wretch as Longhurst are not necessary to increase this sense of horror. His weakness and cowardice do not display in a grosser form what is the essential characteristic of all executions. Capital punishment can very seldom be welcome to those who are sentenced to it any more than other punishments; it is only that the victims generally contrive to conceal their feelings better than Longhurst. But, admitting all that may be said, and allowing all the horror of such an occasion as the present, it has yet to be remembered that there is another side to the question, which is entirely overlooked in such representations. Beside the horror of the execution ought to be placed the horror of the murder for which it is a retribution. Looking upon the capital penalty by itself, it is a very shocking thing; but describe the murder at the same time, and in equal detail, and it would, on the contrary, appear shocking if the murderer were not put to death. In fact, it is considerations of justice which mainly justify capital punishment, and in the sentimental pleas upon which we are now commenting these considerations are entirely left out. There are crimes committed with respect to which, though it be horrible to put the criminal to death, it would be even more horrible if he were allowed to live. If, for instance, the crime of Longhurst were described in the same detail as his execution, we venture to say that, so far from any sensible reader being shocked by his execution, no feeling would have prevailed but that of a just satisfaction at his fate. In Longhurst's execution the law has only done deliberately, and with unquestionable fairness, what the natural instinct of justice demanded. Justice, indeed, would be outraged if such a wretch as this man Longhurst were to escape with a less punishment than death. It is, we repeat, the main point to be considered in reference to capital punishment. The argument from expediency is comparatively weak. Yet we cannot but observe that if considerations of expediency be allowed any weight the present incident is decidedly in favour of retaining the punishment of death. Here is a most brutal criminal, who evidently has no dread of any other punishment than death. Imprisonment and hard labour, combined as they are with rest and good food, would have been no punishment to him. Accordingly, he conducted himself quietly and reasonably enough so long as imprisonment was all he had to endure; but he is no sooner brought face to face with death than he is terrified beyond all self-control. Death had terrors for Longhurst which nothing else had. This is exactly what has always been maintained by the advocates of capital punishment; and this incident, which has been perverted to so different a purpose, furnishes, in fact, a stronger support to their views than any case in late years. Whether we regard considerations of justice or expediency, there never was an instance in which the punishment of death was more appropriate than in that of Longhurst. The atrocity of his crime more than supports the justice of his punishment; his cowardly resistance to his fate abundantly demonstrates its expediency.

The execution is thus described in the *Times* of the 17th April:—

"Yesterday morning the young man, James Longhurst, who was recently convicted before Mr. Baron Bramwell, on the Home Circuit, of a most aggravated murder of a child named Harriet Sax, was hanged in front of Horsemonger-lane gaol, in which he had been confined since his conviction. The jury who tried him had recommended him to mercy in consideration of his youth, and an appeal was afterwards made to the Home Office in his behalf, but the unusual atrocity of his crime rendered it impossible to comply with the recommendation. The convict, though twenty-two years of age, was quite boyish in appearance. After sentence he repeatedly expressed to Mr. Jessopp, the chaplain of the prison, his deep contrition for causing the death of the unfortunate child, and more than once desired him in effect to convey to the parents his extreme penitence for occasioning them so much grief. He was visited in prison a few days ago by his father and mother, and the interview, as may well be supposed, was harrowing in the last degree. The mother is said to have clung round the boy's neck with the most frantic affection, and he in turn to have implored her to save him. He was visited again on Saturday by his father and also by his brother, and that appears to have been the last interview he had with those who were near and dear to him. On the eve of his execution he wrote a touchingly affectionate letter to his mother, and then prepared himself for his fate. Yesterday morning, the appointed hour having arrived, he was conducted from his cell to be pinioned, upon which a shocking scene occurred. At sight of the executioner he was terror-stricken and resisted violently. The chaplain addressed a few words to him which for the moment appeared to pacify him, but when the executioner attempted to pinion him he struggled frightfully, and it took four or five warders to restrain him. He was at length thrown upon the ground, upon which another struggle ensued and he kicked severely the warders who were trying to gain the mastery over him. As he lay in that position, exhausted, his arms were strapped, and he was then raised to his feet. He walked towards the scaffold, attended by the chaplain, but at the sight of it he appeared to be again seized with a feeling of horror, and he struggled with all his might and main to release himself, but in vain. He was dragged up the steps by the warders, and held under the beam till the rope was adjusted. In that state of things the rest of the preparations were hastily made, the bolt was drawn, and the convict soon ceased to live. A great crowd, as usual, assembled to witness the execution.

STRIKES AND WAGES.

(From the New York Tribune.)

The journeymen composing the regularly organised associations or guilds of several trades in the city have resolved to strike for higher wages. This fact evokes the following suggestions:—

I. Every man has a right to hold his labour or its product at such price as he shall see fit, subject only to the laws of the land. He has a right to agree or combine with other labourers or producers not to sell below a given rate, whether that rate be reasonable or not. If he asks, or they combine to exact, too much, the general public will thereby be annoyed and embarrassed; but the chief loss will fall on the extortioners, as it should.

II. The workman or guild abandons the ground of legality and right the moment he or they attempt to force, coerce, or intimidate others into uniting in or deferring to their demand. If, for example, any coal dealer in our city should see fit this day to advance the price of his coal to 10 dollars per ton, and refuse to sell for less, he would be justified in so doing. If he could induce every coal dealer in or near New York to agree with him not to sell below that rate, they would violate no law by such agreement. But let them go a step further, and conspire to repel or obstruct the receipt of coal by others, and its sale below their arbitrary price, they would become law-breakers and public enemies, and must be dealt with accordingly.

III. It is commonly asserted that labour is less amply rewarded here than it formerly was. This is not according to facts as we have observed them. We came to this city in the autumn of 1831, when our country was generally prosperous, taxes light, and public debts merely nominal, and when no considerable war had for over sixteen years wasted the substance of our people. The average rate of mechanics' wages in our city was then less than nine dollars per week—in our trade (printing) decidedly less. Now, the average wages of mechanics in our city are not below eighteen dollars per week. True, the cost of living has considerably increased meantime; but not nearly so much as 100 per cent. Coal rose 16 dollars per ton in the winter of 1831-2, and was higher, on an average, thirty or thirty-five years ago than it now is. Pork cannot be 50 per cent. higher now than it was then. We doubt that the woollen fabrics which constitute the staple of our mechanics' wear are at all dearer to-day than they were in 1831-2; they surely are not 25 per cent. dearer. Rents are considerably higher; but a man may live four to six miles from his work, yet reach it as cheaply and almost as quickly as he then could from a distance of two miles. Many articles have been cheapened by the progress of invention and improvement.

IV. There is, and ever must be, a strong current of labour setting towards the cities. Wisely or unwisely almost every young man in the country would like to spend a year or so in a city, whose theatres, concerts, processions, celebrations, splendid edifices, &c., excite his curiosity and attract his regard. A capable, efficient, diligent mechanic, being single, can earn more and obtain more enjoyment in a year in a city than in the country—at all events, he thinks he can. And, so long as human nature shall remain what it is, every year will bring thousands of young mechanics to the cities.

V. With marriage and children, there comes a decided change. The wages whereon a single man can live sumptuously will barely and frugally support an average family. When his children who can earn nothing number half a dozen or more, the mechanic, unless he has saved something in former years, can barely exist when in full work, and is a pauper when out of work. Such, briefly stated, are the conditions under which mechanical labour is performed in our City.

VI. It seems, therefore, to us that, if the journeymen in any trade are about to strike—a measure which we by no means advise—their only rational hope of success in that movement rests on their ability to induce a very large migration of their members. If, for example, ten thousand of our older journeymen, who find their expenses fully up to their incomes when they do their very best, could be induced and enabled to migrate to the new States, where their labour is in quick demand, and where—though wages are lower than here—food, fuel, timber, and house-room, are very much cheaper, the projected strikes might have a chance of success. In any other case, they seem to be doomed to inevitable failure, and to prove injurious to the public, but especially calamitous to those who embark in them.

COATING IRON WITH COPPER.

A new process has just been patented by M. Mayeul Bernabe, of Paris, and is based upon the employment of electro-metallurgy, applied to cover iron or steel with a coating of copper or copper alloys, such as brass and bronze. The process is, of course, one of very wide application; armour plates, cotton and other printing rollers, boiler plates and tubes, fittings of machinery, and, in fact, any kind of iron work come within its scope. By it, too, we are enabled to substitute iron coated with copper for many purposes for which solid copper has hitherto been employed. The effect when so produced is, by a peculiar action of neutralisation of the electric currents, to render the coated articles unoxidisable. In carrying out his process, M. Bernabe first cleans the articles to be coated, after which they are treated with acid. Then comes the coating of the article, which we will assume to be an iron plate, with copper, by galvanism. The plate is subjected to treatment with cyanide of potassium. In the bath is a plate of copper of the same size as the iron, opposite to which it is placed. The conducting wires of a galvanic pile are placed in connection with the copper and the iron plates, and an electric current is thereby established, which causes a deposit of copper upon the iron. This forms the first deposit, which has now to be strengthened, and this is done by submitting the iron plate to a second galvanic coppering. For this purpose it is immersed into an acid bath, a plate of copper being placed opposite as before. The bath is traversed by an electric current, and the thickness of the copper deposit is increased to the desired extent.

We have recently, says the *Mechanics' Magazine*, examined some samples of iron coated with copper by M. Bernabe's process, and can, therefore, speak with some confidence as to the highly satisfactory character of the results produced. We were certainly struck with the thorough adhesion manifested between the two metals, the copper penetrating the surface of the iron and affording evidence of the most perfect union. One of the samples had been planed down, and it presented a marbled appearance; whilst another piece—a steel bolt—which had been hand-turned in a lathe, showed a similar result. This latter piece, too, gave good evidence of the close bond existing between the metals. Had not the copper coating been perfectly adherent to the iron it must have scaled off during the process of hand-turning to which it was subjected. As it was, portions of copper remained on the iron after turning, which were very thin and perfectly isolated. The examination of these samples, moreover, shows that iron and steel can be coated with brass and bronze as well as with copper, and to any thickness. Next in importance to the perfectness of the process is its economy, upon which depends its commercial value, for no one would adopt a process of coating iron with copper which involves as much cost as the adoption of the pure metal. In the present instance it is stated that the cost is but little in excess of the value of the metal deposited. Taking into consideration the thoroughly reliable results of the process, the economy attending its practical use, and the infinity of purposes to which it can be applied, we augur for this invention a very wide and rapid success. It well deserves it, as one of the most recent and satisfactory applications of practical science to the arts and manufactures.—*The Building News.*

THE LASH.

(From "The Cat o' Nine Tails," in All the Year Round.)

Long after the power of inflicting three hundred lashes by sentence of a general court-martial was abolished, and when, as now, no soldier could be sentenced to more than fifty lashes, a relative of mine told me of what happened in a cavalry regiment stationed in Ireland, in which he then held the rank of captain. The sergeant-major of his troop was, for the rank he held, a comparatively young man. Here and there, in crack cavalry regiments, gentlemen's sons are to be met with in the ranks. This man's father had been a clergyman, who had died without being able to provide for his family. He had been brought up at an excellent grammar school, and had even kept two terms at Oxford, when his father's death left him, not only without means, but two or three hundred pounds in debt. He enlisted in a light dragoon regiment, and became a great favourite with the commanding-officer, the adjutant, and the riding master. In six or seven years he had gone through the subordinate ranks, and was promoted to be troop sergeant-major, and was looking forward with great hope to getting a commission at some future day. The captain of his troop—my relation who told me the tale—was summoned to England to see his father, who had met with a very severe accident in the hunting field. He started at once, and, as the officer who was to take charge of his troop during his absence was away, in order to save time he handed (as he thought) fifty pounds of troop money to the man in question to hand over to that other officer who would succeed him in the temporary command. My relative was a most careful man in money matters, and, on principle, never allowed his troop sergeant-major to have more money in hand than was requisite for the wants of the day, as he feared that the temptation to gamble, or otherwise appropriate the funds, might prove too strong. The officer who had to take charge of the troop did not rejoin headquarters for two or three days, and after he arrived, a day or two intervened before he made up the accounts with the sergeant-major. When he did so, behold ten pounds missing. The subject of my story never attempted to conceal the fact. His statement was, that when my relative went on leave in such a hurry, he had taken the money from him, but without counting it, and had marked down fifty pounds in the ledger. Since then he had taken from the amount such money as he required to pay the troop, all of which was correct to a fraction in his book; but ten pounds he could not account for. If the officer who took charge of the troop had been a man of sense, he would have let the matter stand over until my relative returned. Unfortunately, however, he told the man to consider himself under arrest, and reported the affair to a greater donkey than himself—the major of the regiment—who, in the absence of the colonel, happened to be in command. If the major had been an officer fit for his position, he would have made personal inquiry, and would have written to my relative, asking whether he was quite certain that he had paid over fifty pounds, and not forty pounds when he went away. Unfortunately in the English service it is nine thousand pounds, and not merit, that gets a cavalry majority. This major would never, had he been a poor man, have been entrusted with charge of half a dozen labourers, so great a fool was he, and so utterly wanting in common sense. Yet here he was, in command of a splendid cavalry regiment, consisting of 400 men and as many horses, and in a very few years afterwards—by virtue of some three thousand pounds more—he commanded the corps permanently. He reported the affair as a most grievous offence to the General commanding, and in a very few days the man was tried by a garrison court-martial, sentenced to be reduced to the ranks, to be put under stoppages until the ten pounds was made good, and to receive fifty lashes in the usual manner. The punishment was carried out to the full, and, twenty-four hours after it had been inflicted, a letter arrived from my relative saying he had only just heard that the man was suspected of taking the money, for his letters had been following him from place to place. He begged the major commanding to release the man from arrest, as he, my relative, had discovered, on his arrival in London, that he had paid his troop sergeant-major ten pounds too little. Had the man been sentenced to imprisonment, he could, of course, have come out of confinement without disgrace. As it was, he never held up his head again. When the colonel returned he was very angry at what had happened, and at once promoted him to be corporal, and the next day to be sergeant. My relative, too, upon his rejoining, tried hard to cheer up his former sergeant-major, but the latter replied, "I know you are not to blame, captain; but I am now a branded man. If I live to be a hundred, and ever strip in the presence of any one, the scars on my back will be seen." This young soldier had never formerly been known to take more than a glass or two of ale in the day, and had never even been suspected of drinking. His brother sergeants said they had never seen him take spirits. But, from the day he was flogged, he took to drinking so hard, that, though out of pity for his misfortune the colonel overlooked the offence more than once, he was obliged at last to try him by a court-martial, and reduce him to the ranks. There never was a kinder-hearted nor a better man than that old colonel. Even after the man was reduced to the ranks, that colonel did his best to redeem him, and with this view made him his orderly. But it was of no use. He drank in sheer despair, as he said, and was continually under punishment. At last, thinking he might do better in another corps, the colonel persuaded him to volunteer to a regiment under orders for India. He did so, and, in order to give him a fair start, his new commanding officer—who knew his story and pitied him—promoted him at once to be corporal. He got on better for a long time, and there was every chance that he would ere long reform and be steady, for in every respect save drinking—such as riding, drill, cleanliness, smartness, respect towards his superiors, reading, writing, accounts, and appearance—he was a first-rate soldier. The regiment he joined was detained some considerable time in England before it embarked for the East, and, previous to going on board ship, the man wrote to his old captain in his *former regiment*, to say he had been promoted to the rank of sergeant. His end my relative learned later. On board ship the men of his new regiment were ordered to bathe on the forecastle whilst in the tropics. The man stripped himself to have a wash like the rest of his non-commissioned comrades. No sooner had he done so than the marks of the lash were discovered on his back, and some of those about not knowing his story, began to chaff him about the "cat that had scratched his shoulders." He said nothing, but dressed again, sat down and wrote two letters—one addressed to his only relative, a sister, who was governess in a gentleman's family, the other to his old captain. He then managed to load his carbine, and, the same afternoon, when the men were nearly all out of the way on the upper deck, shot himself. In both the letters he left behind him he declared that his only reason for committing suicide was that he felt himself to be a disgraced man.

HOLIDAYS IN ENGLAND.—The following extract is from "Nothing in the Papers," which appears in the *Illustrated News* of 27th April:—There are not holidays enough in England—I mean holidays for the masses. One wishes that there were many more, and that everybody did not seize the same day for enjoyment. One reason why this should be wished is to be found in the working of the present system in regard to animals. I am not sentimental about quadrupeds; they were made to pull us and to carry us, and perhaps they have no more right to expect easy lives than we have. Like ourselves, they must work in their vocation while they can, and take the rough with the smooth. They have some advantages; they never have to argue about compound householders, and they never have to put on white cravats and stand in draughts on crowded staircases. On the other hand, they have a great deal to endure. The horse is my particular theme; but I have a word for his relative, Asinus. When one reads the day after a national holiday that so many thousands of persons enjoyed themselves, the proper amount of satisfaction is felt; and then comes the thought of the unfortunate beasts. On those days, when everybody *will* go out, every miserable wretch of a horse is pressed into the service, and it is a heart-breaking thing to see the scenes on the hills round London. The vehicles are crammed with as many persons as can get into them; and it is not among the class that makes but two or three "outs" in the year that any suggestion of overtaxing horse-power is likely to receive respectful attention. There is a thing called—what did Mr. Disraeli call it, to the puzzledom of sundry?—a thing with which the games of Nemea were won. How it is used in the holidays let those say who have seen and heard it. Happy the horse who dies early in the day! As for the cruelties to the donkeys, the subject is simply too disagreeable—the poor, patient creatures are the victims of the greatest ruffians of town. I was heartily glad to see that a magistrate fined a couple of them for brutalities on Good Friday; but the trade should be stopped altogether—the persons who can take pleasure in a shrieking romp on donkey, whose back and sides are being belaboured mercilessly all the time surely do not need much consideration. English consistency prevents two cocks from fighting, but lets one brute beat another nearly to death.

THE WAR IN CRETE.

(From the Special Correspondent of the Daily News.)

RUINS OF ARKADI, April 11th.

This is a gloomy place from which to date a letter. You have heard in England of the tragedy of Arkadi, and you can well imagine that the ruined monastery must present a desolate appearance. But I defy you to realise the scene of horror to its full extent. We, who came hither an hour ago eager for sightseeing, have stepped out into the sunshine, sad and sickened. On the north-eastern slope of Mount Ida is a small, but fertile, patch of tableland, surrounded by rocks and gorse bushes. There is some fine timber scattered over the tableland, and its meadows are bright with flowers. The monks chose well their site for building. They chose an excellent site, and they built a solid, substantial monastery. Arkadi was the largest and richest of the religious establishments in Crete. It owned immense flocks of sheep, which pastured on the neighbouring mountains, and it was well stored with provisions of all kinds. I will make no attempt to sketch its history or to distinguish particular dates. The great monastery was founded in the middle ages, and continued rich and prosperous until last November. Then the Turks besieged Arkadi, and the Christians defended it, and all was ripe for the tragedy which followed.

We descended to the fertile tableland, with our straggling force of Cretan mountaineers marching gaily before and behind us. I noticed that the men hushed their songs and laughter as we advanced across the meadows. They were not awe-stricken, that would be saying too much, for they are rough, hardened fellows; but they became grave and silent. Yes, that was Arkadi. The old lady who had escaped the slaughter, and was here as our guide, shuddered when she saw it. That was Arkadi. There, yonder, in the middle of the tableland, where the flowers were brightest and the meadows greenest, stood a pile of masonry bearing little outward sign of ruin; but we must see the inside. Our guide lowered her voice when she spoke of that dreadful inside.

There is only one corner completely destroyed; the rest of the monastery, though battered, burnt, and plundered, has resisted the explosion of gunpowder, and remains almost as it was. Arkadi was built on a simple plan, which makes it easy to describe. A square courtyard was formed by the dwelling-houses and storerooms, a courtyard which may contain about an acre of ground, and in this central space is the church. We entered through a gateway partly blocked with stones, and found ourselves at once amid traces of what had happened last November. Here was a dead horse lying straight in our path; there some fragments of shell from rifled guns. This blackened, shrivelled form, a few paces further on, was a man when the siege began. Perhaps he was blown hither by the explosion; how otherwise could he have been so terribly shattered? But we cannot stop to think of one man. There are scores of bodies, unburied, half buried, sun-dried and mangled, to be seen within the monastery. It brings the siege vividly before us, this dismal spectacle of those who fell. We can see Arkadi crowded with women and children, with priests and soldiers. There was room enough for 900 souls to shelter within those solid walls, and food enough to support them during many months. We can well imagine how some of these shrivelled bodies defended the windows, and others heaped stones in the gateway. Women must have wrung their hands when the Turks surrounded Arkadi, and men have looked anxiously to the mountains for some sign of a rescue. But the tableland was occupied by regular troops, and cannon were planted so as to breach the monastery walls. Those lofty peaks, which the garrison could see not many miles away, were yet too far for Cretan riflemen to approach the doomed stronghold. There was a stubborn but hopeless defence. We can trace upon the walls the effect of shot and shell, and can judge that there was a heavy fusilade by the almost countless bullet marks. After two days' fighting the Turks broke through every barrier, and a bloody struggle followed in the courtyard and cloisters. It was then that some desperate hand fired the magazine in the north-east corner of Arkadi. We can distinguish among the ruins of that portion a number of dead Turks who were dashed to pieces in the moment of victory. This was the great event of the siege, the crowning act of self-devotion. But it was not the end of the slaughter. Enraged at their losses, the Turkish soldiery put to death persons of both sexes and every age who had survived in other quarters of the monastery. We find one room full of such victims, and they are terribly human still as they lie stiffly where they fell. It is a pity that there are no wild animals in Crete which can profit by such scenes. Anything would be better than to shrivel and blacken in this ghastly fashion.

Our guide, with more than a hundred other women, was spared at the time, and soon afterwards set at liberty; but thirty of her kinsfolk perished around her, and she relates with tears how one little grandchild, six years old, was cut down before her eyes. We come outside with a feeling of relief, and are presently joined by a hearty looking priest, who escaped from Arkadi just as it was stormed. He and a few others, seeing all hope to be over, dropped from a window and ran for their lives. What a breathless run it must have been, since they had some distance to traverse without any sort of cover! Howbeit in the confusion which prevailed they managed to get away.

To speak of matters present and future, rather than any further of these famous ruins, the present position of Crete is one of anxious expectation. Much has been done, much blood shed and treasure expended, to free the island from the Turks. A war of eight months has been waged by a few irregulars against many disciplined troops. More than this the Christians have proved their sincerity, by suffering, in no common degree, for what they deem a holy cause. Yet after all that has been done the fortresses are held by the Turks, and might be held for years to come, so far as the insurrection is concerned, the Cretans having no siege artillery and no fleet with which to raise the blockade. Thus they are driven to look abroad for help. Sooner or later it must end in some kind of intervention, unless Europe will leave the Cretans to be slowly crushed by the weight and wealth of a large empire like Turkey. These poor people seem resolved to struggle on single-handed against their enemies, but their future depends upon what the great Powers shall determine to do in their behalf. We suppose that something is being done, and some pressure exercised, because the Turkish authorities have lately sought to obtain signatures to a declaration to the effect that no insurrection now exists in Crete. A party of villagers came to the insurgent head-quarters this very morning and told how they had been threatened with fire and sword if they would not sign within three days. Now whatever may be the case at some indefinite time hence, the required declaration would at present be completely fallacious. The Turks occupy only their sea-coast forts, and the insurrection has possession of more than half the island.

A CHILD'S ACCOUNT OF HIS MOTHER'S MURDER.—A fearful story of murder was artlessly told by a child, ten years of age, in the Manchester Coroner's Court, on Tuesday April 9. The boy's mother was the victim; his father the murderer. This was the narrative:—"Last Tuesday, I went with father, (Woods, an old soldier,) to Salford Barracks. After drawing his pension, father called at several public-houses, and got drunk. We got home at ten minutes to four o'clock. Father bade mother go upstairs. He was cross with her because she had had half a noggin of whisky. Mother went upstairs, and father ordered me to draw down the blind of the lower room window, to lock the door, and to bring the key. I did all this, and went to bed," as father told me. When I got upstairs mother crept under the bed, saying, "Don't tell him where I am." Father came up in about ten minutes, and ordered her to come from under the bed. She refused. Father sent me for two penny cakes. When I brought them father was sitting on a chair. Mother was still under the bed. Father afterwards said several times, "Elisabeth, come from under the bed," but mother would not move. Father then sent me downstairs for a knife. I fetched it, gave it to father, and got into bed. Father had then in his hand a stick, with which he kept milling mother. I and two little sisters crept beneath the bedclothes because we were afraid. We heard mother scream several times, and we dared not look out until after the scuffling. When we did look, we saw father undress and get into bed. Afterwards we heard mother say, "Give me a drink of water." I got up and saw mother on the floor, with her head on the hearthstone. She asked me to put a pillow under her head. I did so, and saw blood on the hearth. Later on mother said to father, "Give me a spoonful of water before I die." Father got up and gave her some. He raised her head, it fell back, and he got into bed again. Before father gave her the water, I said, "Mother, when are you going to die?" She said, "Soon." Shortly afterwards the murderer got up, and, calling in the neighbours, said his wife had cut her own throat. The woman was then lying dead, covered with blood, with her head on the hearthstone and her feet beneath the bed in which the three affrighted children were lying.—*Liverpool Albion.*

THE DEATH OF MR. CHARLES H. BENNETT.

(From the Examiner.)

One of the true humorists among our book illustrators past and present, a man of real, individual genius, Charles H. Bennett, died on Tuesday, at the early age of thirty-eight. He had laid down his pencil for the last time only two or three weeks before he died, but for two or three years past he had worked while his health was failing. His humour was sometimes too subtle for the million, but with a steady industry he had toiled on, winning first appreciation from the few, and then by slow degrees, and at last rapidly, an extended popularity. His most important work was, perhaps, a series of illustrations to the "Pilgrim's Progress," in which he discriminated the characters of the allegory; but there are more who will remember how to the pleasant illustrations in light journals of the day he contributed whimsical little sermons in sketches that made one thing pass into another, dream fashion, by cunningly insensible gradations, and how kindly in such trifles his keenest satire always was. Our children will miss next Christmas the playful friend who had something whimsical and fascinating to tell and draw for them in each holiday season, who had so much of the wit that delights children in his pencil, and so happy a humour with his pen. He will be more missed in his own home by the children to whom those Christmas tales were first told, and who were the first critics of their pictures. The last of these little books was dictated, as its preface cheerfully told, to one of his boys when he was himself laid on his back, in fact by that last illness against which he struggled so hopefully and manfully. For the last year or two his familiar cipher C. H. B. was to be seen week after week in the pages of *Punch* attached to humorous outlines often wonderfully rich in ingenious details. But failing health had much restricted his ability to work. He had earned wide recognition of his genius. In those later days, when he had not strength to walk on it, the way of fortune lay all smooth and straight before his failing steps, commissions flowed in on him that he could only refuse. A nobler ambition than that which looks only to worldly success had animated all his work; he has not done all that it was in him to do, and now he is dead, leaving a widow and eight children to miss him grievously. His friends have lost the companionship of one of the simplest and kindest of men, and the mature work of a man of peculiar genius is lost to the art of our day.

MAN-EATING TIGERS IN CUDDAPAH AND KURNOOL.

(From the Madras Times.)

The Rev. A. R. Symonds, has brought to the notice of Government the prevalence of tigers in one of the missions of the society of which he is secretary. "In the month of October last, I made a tour of the mission which lies partly in the Cuddapah and partly in the Kurnool districts. At Mutyalapaud (the head-quarters of our missionary, the Rev. John Clay), which is situated about forty miles north of Cuddapah, and just to the north of the line which separates the Cuddapah district from that of Kurnool, I found considerable fear prevailing, on account of a man-eating tiger which infested the neighbourhood, and which had carried off about fifty people. One of the superintendents of the survey department was at that time at Mutyalapaud, and he told me that his work was hindered in consequence of the men under him being afraid to go out on survey in the fields. Since then, I have received accounts from Mr. Clay of further ravages committed by this tiger, which has at times carried off people within a short distance of the station. I am not able to state the exact number, up to the present time, who have been killed, but I think I should be quite within the mark if I put it down at sixty. I may mention that one of the passes through the hills which separate this portion of the district from the Budwail valley, and through which the missionary and others used to go, in getting from the villages on the western side to those on the east, is completely stopped by a man-eating tiger. On a former occasion, I went through this pass on my way from Mutyalapaud to the Budwail Valley; but, on my last visit, when I proposed to go by the same route from Kalsapaud (in the Budwail Valley) to Mutyalapaud, I was told that I could not possibly go that way, for that not a single bearer or coolie would accompany me. I therefore took another but more lengthy route by the Nandy Ghaut, which leads from the Cummum high road, on the east, to Ghaulipully on the west; but even by this route, I was obliged to commence my journey in the middle of the day, so as to get through the first part of the pass before dark, as a tiger infested this region also. An East Indian employe (whose name I forget), who had charge of the road over the pass, told me that I must not think of going through it after dusk, and, indeed, that the bearers would not be willing to go. He mentioned to me a fact which had not long before occurred; how that when he himself was taking a gang of coolies to work on the pass, this tiger carried off one of the men before his eyes. And this reminds me of a circumstance that, within the last few days, has been reported to me, and which only a short time since occurred. A string of bandies was passing along, when the tiger, which infests the Mutyalapaud neighbourhood suddenly sprang upon one of the drivers in the middle of the string, and carried him off. This will show how bold the creature has become, and what terror it naturally occasions. I venture to bring these facts under your Lordship's notice, in the hope that you will be pleased to cause some measures to be adopted for the extermination of these tigers. I can assure your Lordship that if this can be done, not only will it be for the comfort and security of the people in whom I am more especially interested but for the well-being of the inhabitants generally."

The Government has ordered that copies of the foregoing letter be forwarded to the Collectors of Cuddapah and Kurnool, who will report how many persons have been killed by tigers in the localities mentioned by Mr. Symonds, within the last six months, and will state whether any special measures have been adopted for the destruction of tigers in their districts during the same period. The Collectors in the above districts, if satisfied that the alarm was well-founded, are authorised to offer such increased rewards for the destruction of each man-eating tiger as may be necessary. The Collectors will report their proceedings at once to Government, with any further suggestions for the extirpation of the tigers which they may deem expedient.—*Id.*

SAVINGS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—The savings bank return just issued for 1866 shows the increasing transfer of accounts from the old savings banks to those which the government has established at the post offices. At the close of the savings bank year ending November 20th, 1861, there were 1,580,380 individual depositors in the old savings banks, and their deposits amounted to £38,897,205; and the deposits of charitable institutions and the smaller friendly societies (not keeping their account direct with the National Debt Commissioners) brought the total up to £41,546,475. In September, 1861, the first post-office banks were established; and in five years, by November, 1866, the deposits in the private savings banks had fallen off to the extent of more than £5,000,000, and the post-office banks had obtained deposits amounting to £8,000,000. The individual depositors in the private savings banks had declined in number by more than 290,000; the number of depositors in the post-office banks in 1866 has not, we believe, yet been stated, but it may be taken as between 700,000 and 800,000. The decline in the amount of deposits in the private savings banks exceeded £2,000,000 in the one year 1866; but this may have been partially attributable to the commercial panic, for, in the third week in May last, the withdrawals by these banks from their funds in the hands of the National Debt Commissioners reached, treble the amount in either of the previous five weeks, and continued very high until the middle of July. The friendly societies keeping a direct account with the commissioners had £1,799,848 in their hands in 1866. Their balance has also declined of late years; in 1861 it rather exceeded £2,000,000. But these decreases are more than counterbalanced by the £8,000,000 of post-office bank deposits, the growth of the same five years. There is also another class of new investments of savings, of which we now have an account—those under Mr. Gladstone's scheme of 1864. At the close of the year 1866, 1150 insurances had been effected with the Government, through the post-offices, for sums payable at death amounting together to £86,609; 282 immediate annuities, amounting to £6123, had been purchased of the Government, and 107 deferred annuities, amounting to £2119. This was business done in about twenty months, the scheme having been put into operation on the 17th of April, 1865, and the charges of management for that period amounted to no more than £636. In 1866 there was also 6944 life annuities payable, amounting to £122,141 a year, which had been purchased of the Government through the private savings banks and parochial societies, and 60 annuities for terms of years amounting to £880, besides 450 deferred annuities, amounting to £914, not yet become payable.—*Daily News.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—June 20.

Grafton (s.), 213 tons, Captain J. Creer, from Grafton 18th instant. Passengers—Messrs. Dance, Corey, and 6 in the steerage.—C. and R. R. S. N. Co., agents.

City of Adelaide (s.), 618 tons, Captain Walker, from Melbourne 17th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Crackwell, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Mrs. and Miss Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Hennessey, the Hon. J. H. Plunkett, Rev. W. Lassetter, Messrs. D. Moriarty, C. Collins, Young (2), Ryder, Mackenzie, Newell, W. Ryer, Otley, Allen, Dr. Berncastle, and 35 in the teerage.—A. S. N. Co., agents.

Diamantina (s.), 249 tons, Captain M'Farlane, from the Manning River 19th instant. Passengers—Mr. Stevens, and 2 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—June 21.

Marie Gabrielle, for Petropaulovski; Koerter, Janet Dickson, Europa, Lucy and Adelaide, for Newcastle; Alice Cameron, for Auckland; Victor, for San Francisco; Mary Smith, for Wide Bay; Boomerang (s.), Queensland (s.), for Brisbane; You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne; Egmont (s.), for Hokitika; Tinonee (s.), for Wide Bay.

CLEARANCES.—June 20.

You Yangs (s.), 474 tons, Captain Pain, for Melbourne. Passengers—Miss De Vancy, Mr. and Mrs. Downes, Mrs. Levy, Messrs. Ellis, J. Watson.

Lucy and Adelaide, schooner, 89 tons, Captain Williams, for Melbourne via Newcastle, in ballast.

Egmont (s.), 309 tons, Captain Hall, for Hokitika and Nelson, &c. Passengers—Mrs. Small, Mrs. Frank, Miss Scrutton, Miss Jones, Mrs. Goulston, Mrs. Solomons, Miss Solomons, Miss Lazatus, Mr. W. J. Small, and 14 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—June 20.

Victoria, from the Macleay River, with 544 bags 632 bushels maize; Rebecca, Fortune, Jessie, from Newcastle, with 570 tons coal; Morpeth (s.), from the Hunter River, with 7 bullocks, 6 calves, 3 cases eggs, 187 bales hay, 43 hides, 1 horse, 67 bags maize, 12 bags onions, 12 pigs, 150 sheep, 1 hogshead tallow, 40 kegs tobacco, 20 bags bone dust, 5 dozen brooms.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—June 20.

Victoria, for Macleay River; Active, Rebecca, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.—June 20.

City of Adelaide (s.), from Melbourne: 12 hogsheads brandy, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.; 1 case biscuits, F. S. Southern; 1 parcel, London Chartered Bank; 1 parcel, T. Bellingham; 2 bales, A. M'Arthur; 1 bale, W. Drynan; 1 case, D. Cohen and Co.; 3 packages leeches, 3 bales, J. C. Devoy; 1 package, Southwell; 8 bales, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 1 case, 1 bale, S. Thompson; 1 parcel, E. Hordern; 1 case, F. Ferguson; 4 cases, 1 parcel, W. Maddock; 10 boxes, 1 package, Sharwood and Sons; 1 box shells, Dr. Cox; 1 box plants, Guilfoyle and Son; 1 parcel, Morris and Vallack; 404 packages candles, 3 hogsheads 15 kilderkins, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 11 bales, R. Towns and Co.; 1 parcel, C. E. Morris; 1 cask, Gray; 1 case, H. Woolnough; 1 case cigars, A. Bush; 1 case, 1 parcel, R. Tickle; 30 bags, 2 cases, J. Stutchbury; 51 plates 8 bars iron, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 25 cases bitters, J. and E. Row; 1 case, R. P. Raymond; 65 bars 1 bundle iron, 4 bundles tin-plates, F. Lassetter; 50 cases old tom, Brabant and Co.; 1 parcel, J. Sands; 4 bales, 1 parcel, F. Perks and Co.; 1 case, F. B. Palmer and Co.; 15 bundles iron, J. Keep; 1 buggy, 7 packages, S. Hennessy; 9 bundles bags, Wright; 1 parcel, Cubitt; 1 case, R. Gilfillan; 1 parcel, Miss Knox; 1 parcel, Gordon and Gotch; 237 cases wine, 61 packages boots, 400 cases kerosene oil, 1 case, 1 bale, Order.

EXPORTS.—June 20.

Rangatira (s.), for Melbourne and Adelaide: 5 hogsheads 10 quarter-casks wine, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 3 boxes sovereigns (15,000), Commercial Bank; 31 cases herrings, Meyerfeld and Co.; 2 cases, J. Corbett; 1 case plants, Law, Somner, and Co.; 60 cases fruit, J. J. Watts; 19 casks tallow, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.: 10 bags oysters, Baxter; 169 bags maize, J. Walker; 16 bags fish, Chen Ateak; 3 packages plants, 4 cases 1 cask plants, Shepherd and Co.; 114 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 1 case cheese, J. Healey; 1 parcel type, Leigh and Co.; 2 cases, A. S. N. Co.; 5 cases plants, J. Purchase; 2 trunks boots, Saddington and Sons; 1 cask glue, J. Fairfax and Sons; 52 cases fruit, M'Roberts; 9 bags seeds, J. Bedford; 1 case clothing, G. Lorking; 2 cases, W. Pratt; 1 case, Sloper; 3 casks plants, Mathieson; 11 packages plants, Baptist and Son; 1 case plants, 18 cases cheese, R. J. Hardy; 14 casks, Elliott, Brothers; 22 packages, Guilfoyle and Son; 3 packages pines, Wright; 1 case coral, Thatcher; 8 cases ammunition, Clerk for Stores; 200 hides, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 2 cases, G. Fox and Co.; 201 cases fruit, 14 bags oysters, H. Woodward; 15 bags oysters, Kimber; 16 kegs butter, Whittingham; 49 cases fruit, 5 bags oysters, Peter James; 43 cases fruit, 21 bags oysters, J. Sidaty; 92 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 96 cases fruit, S. Lawless; 18 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 15 bags oysters, P. Cullen; 97 cases fruit, H. Griffiths.

Boomerang (s.), for Port Denison and Gladstone, via Brisbane: 4 quarter-casks wine, 6 cases geneva, 3 quarter-casks brandy, 2 cases whisky, 1 box tobacco, 13 packages beer, 3½ chests tea, 19 packages, 11 bags salt, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 case brandy, 1 cask apples, 1 case currants, 16 packages, Peat and Harcourt; 1 box tobacco, 3½ chests tea, E. Chapman; 1 case tobacco, 50 bags flour, 5 packages, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 7 casks beer, 1 quarter-cask brandy, 6 cases whisky, 6 cases geneva, 2 hogsheads beer, 30 packages, Tucker and Co.; 40 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 1 box tobacco, 6 bags sugar, 3 packages tea, 1 boiler, 30 bags flour, 2 packages, Henry Beit; 1 cask brandy, Moss and Allt; 16 bags sugar, 20 bags flour, 22 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 1 bale blankets, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 3 cases ale, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.; 3 chests tea, 25 bags sugar, 15 bags salt, 1 package, W. Wolfen and Co.; 2 cases, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 32 bags sugar, 4 packages tea, 6 cases beer, 6 cases kerosene, 7 bags rice, 41 bags flour, 10 cases genova, 60 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 14 bags sugar, 4 packages tea, 8 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 10 cases kerosene, 1 case, J. Keep; 2 packages tea, 27 bags salt, 4 packages, 6 horses, 8 packages, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.; 6 packages tea, 6 cases jam, 11 bags salt, Bennett, Brothers; 5 packages, Allen, Street, and Norton; 2 cases, D. M'Call; 30 bags flour, Beilby and Scott; 7 packages, D. Dunlop; 15 packages, F. Lassetter; 23 bags meal, 26 bundles iron, 23 packages, R. Towns and Co.; 1 package, Myers and Cantor; 20 bags flour, Harker and Co.; 1 case, Farmer, Painter, and Pope; 2 packages, W. Drynan and Co.; 2 cases, T. R. Coates; 1 case, J. Martyn; 1 case, Berens, Levi, and Co.; 1 case, Wright and Smith; 20 bags potatoes, 9 packages, R. Elliott; 6 packages, Baptist and Son; 1 case, J. Purchase; 1 case, Saddington and Sons; 1 case, Allen; 1 cask, G. Fox; 30 cases fruit, Griffiths; 8 bulls, J. Lamb; 1 box silver coin (£200), Bank New South Wales; 13 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 35 bags flour, 1 case, T. C. Breillat; 20 bags flour, S. Lobb; 4 bales leather, E. Vickery; 1 trunk, M'Donald; 24 sash weights, 2 cases, P. N. Russell and Co.; 1 box silver coin (£40), A. J. S. Bank; 30 bags potatoes, 20 bags flour, 6 bags onions, 13 packages, Webb and Booth; 35 bags flour, J. Wearne; 100 bags potatoes, 4 bags onions, 3 packages, R. Veseys; 1 case, Museum; 2 cases, M'Mahon; 1 bag oysters, G. Clarke; 1 case, Alderson and Sons; 5 bags oysters, Emerson; 2 cases rabbits, Crawley; 5 packages, R. Thame; 5 bags potatoes, 6 bags onions, 8 cases fruit, 3 bags oysters, A. Neild; 2 cases, H. S. Mann; 10 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 2 cases, Elliott, Brothers; 3 packages, Mort and Co.; 1 case, D. Jones and Co.; 6 cases fruit, 5 bags potatoes, T. Lawless; 1 case, R. Nett; 25 bags potatoes, 10 bags flour, 10 bags maize, 5 bags onions, 8 cases fruit, 14 packages, J. Cameron; 1 case, Greville and Co.; 2 packages, E. Vickery; 2 packages, Alderson and Sons.

Egmont (s.), for Hokitika, &c.: 1 cask wine, 8 bags sugar, 11 packages tea, 10 cases kerosene, 20 packages beer, 49 bags flour, 49 packages, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 1 case rectified spirit, 3 cases pain killer, 1 case guns, 10 cases kerosene, 3 packages Florida water, G. Moss; 2 packages tobacco, R. Towns and Co.; 60 boxes 24 half-chests tea, 3 packages tobacco, 4 pockets hops, 19 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 5 chests 10 half-chests 16 boxes tea, Burrows and Barnard; 5 chests 45 boxes tea, Daniell, King, and Co.; 2 packages, J. Powell; 5 packages tea, J. Frazer and Co.; 6 bags oysters, 31 cases fruit, 48 bags maize, 30 kegs butter, 10 cases, P. James; 45 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 11 packages, E. Vickery; 3 cases, J. Sands; 2 packages, Beilby and Scott; 4 packages, Sharwood and Co.; 10 packages, Alderson and Sons; 10 casks butter, Thorne and Meiklejohn; 1 case, [illegible] and Co.; 696 mats sugar, 4 kegs treacle, Colonial Sugar Company; 6 pairs naves, 200 spokes, J. S. Berry; 1 package, Saddington and Sons; 23 casks butter, G. Robertson; 1 hogsheads [illegible], C. B. Bond; 10 casks butter, Gilfillan and Co.; 6 cases kerosene, G. Locke; 16 packages, H. Beit; 100 felloes, 17 parcels gum, Robertson; 2 sacks seed, Law, Somner, and Co.; 20 cases fruit, Brown; 21 cases fruit, Griffiths; 1 case, [illegible]; [illegible] Shepherd and Co.; 2 buggies, [illegible], H. H. Beauchamp; 4 packages, G. Potter; 40 pieces [illegible], Elliott, Brothers; 20 boxes soap, Cowan and Israel; 6 packages, [illegible] Co.; 36 half-cases 2 cases wine, Mort; 5 packages, G. Fox and [illegible] bags oysters, fruit, M'Keown; 1 case, Lassetter and Co.; 3 [illegible] Farmer, Hargreave; 1 package, Hill; 1 package drapery, Farmer, Painter, and Pope.

You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne: 6 tons lead, M'Ilwraith and Co.; 200 bags maize, J. Campbell and Co.; 150 bags maize; R. Campbell; 200 bags maize, G. Jackman.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Hokitika and the Southern Ports of N. Z.—By the Egmont (s.), this day, at 9 a.m.

For Eden and Melbourne.—By the You Yangs (s.), this day, at 9 a.m.

For San Francisco.—By the Victor, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Auckland.—By the Alice Cameron, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Maryborough.—By the Tinonee (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Grafton (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

For New Caledonia.—By H. I. M. S. Gazelle, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Hongkong.—By the Lobelia, on Saturday, at noon.

For Brisbane.—By the Telegraph (s.), on Saturday, at 2 p.m.

MAILS PER GEELONG VIA SUEZ.

The Royal Mail steamship GEELONG will be dispatched with the usual mails on Monday, the 24th instant.

The times appointed for closing are:—

For registered letters, at 3.30 p.m., on Saturday, 22nd instant, with the exception of those addressed to the United Kingdom, which may be registered between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m. on the 24th instant.

For ordinary letters, 11 a.m., Monday, 24th instant.

For newspapers, 10 a.m., 24th instant.

All letters and newspapers posted in the Sydney iron receivers must be so posted before 7 a.m. on 24th instant.

Late letters will be received as under, provided the postage and fee are fully prepaid by postage stamps.

For what places.	Where received.	Up to what time.	Fee.
United Kingdom via Southampton	General Post Office.	Noon.	6d.
United Kingdom via Marseilles	General Post Office and Moore's Wharf.	1 p.m.	6d.
Ditto ditto ditto	Moore's Wharf.	1.45 p.m.	1s.

For any further information the public are referred to the Postal Guide, which is published monthly.

J. DOCKER, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Sydney, 10th June, 1867.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, June 20: Tinonee (s.), 265 tons, Captain Page, for Wide Bay.

The A. S. N. Company's steamship City of Adelaide left the Sandridge railway pier on Monday, 17th instant, at 1.15 p.m.; cleared the Heads at 4.30 p.m., passed Wilson's Promontory at 5.30 a.m. on Tuesday, and Cape Howe at noon on Wednesday, and entered Sydney Heads at 7 p.m. on Thursday, making fast to Company's Wharf at 8 p.m. Experienced fresh easterly breezes increasing to a gale, until when off Jervis Bay, when it blew with hurricane violence, accompanied by heavy rain, during which she was hove-to for fourteen hours. The same weather continued the remainder of the passage. Upon the steamer arriving alongside the wharf, Captain Walker was presented with a purse of sovereigns from the cabin passengers, as a mark of their appreciation of his seamanlike conduct during the trying passage.

The Diamantina (s.) left Taree at 7 a.m. on the 19th, crossed the bar same day at noon. Passed the steamer Agnes Irving, off Seal Rock Point, at 3.30 p.m.; at 6 p.m. was abreast of Port Stephens. Experienced strong E.N.E. gale with heavy sea and continual rain. Hove to on the morning of the 20th at 3 a.m., and entered the Heads at 5.30 p.m., arriving at the wharf at 6.30 p.m. She brings as cargo 300 bags maize, 10 coops fowls, 30 pigs, 27 boxes oranges, 11 boxes eggs, and sundries.

The Grafton (s.) left Grafton on the 18th instant at 9 a.m., crossed the bar at 5 p.m., and arrived alongside the Company's Wharf, Sydney, at 10.45 a.m. on the 21st. Experienced light variable winds to Cape Hawke, from thence strong easterly gales and heavy sea and rain. Met the steamships Balclutha at noon on the 20th, Florence Irving at 2 p.m., Agnes Irving at 5 p.m., and several coasting vessels bound south same day. Cargo: 1123 bags maize, 6 casks beef, 72 hides, 2 casks tallow, 2 coops fowls, 10 cases eggs, and sundries.

New Mission Ship.—On April 1st, Messrs. Hall, Russell, and Co., of Aberdeen, launched from their establishment a beautiful three-masted schooner, built on the composite principle, of the following dimensions:—117 feet long, 24 feet beam, and 13 feet depth of hold, measuring 240 tons. On taking the water she was named the John Wesley. She is owned by the Wesleyan Methodists, and will be employed in the South Sea Islands and Australian stations. She is classed for 15 years and will load for Adelaide.

The Shipwreck in Mount's Bay.—George Buffana, the only man rescued from the Dutch ship Jonkheer in Mount's Bay, says, that when the vessel struck, all the crew and passengers were on deck. The ladies had run up in a distracted manner, and screamed piteously for help. At the inquest, a policeman deposed to hearing of the wreck, and to going down to the shore soon after. He found the body of a woman. The only articles of dress which she had on were a pair of drawers, and a pair of white stockings. She retained a gold chain, with locket attached round her neck. On one side of the locket was black, the other had a forget-me-not embossed upon it, and inside was a photographic portrait of a gentleman. On the fourth finger of the left hand were two rings, one a plain wedding ring, and the other a foreign keeper. Shortly after, he found the body of another female. With the exception of one foot, the body was quite naked. On the foot he found two stockings, as if the woman, in the bewilderment caused by the sinking of the ship, had lost all sense of what she was doing. Another witness described a third body. It was that of a French lady, on some parts of whose clothing the initials "K. L." appeared. Four rings were found on her left hand, one divided in two, and inside one part were the words "Sophie Willenin;" inside the other part was the name "J. Brugnot." Only two other bodies—a seaman and a baby—have been found.—*Albion*, April 8.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

June 19.—Eliza Sharp, barque, 387 tons, Gay, from Otago, N.Z.

June 19.—Spartan, brig, 213 tons, Bedford, from Wellington, N.Z.

DEPARTURES.

June 19.—You Yangs (s.), Paine, for Melbourne via Sydney, with 500 tons coal.

June 19.—Irene, barque, Walsh, for San Francisco, with 475 tons coal.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

June 14.—Gala, from London; City of Adelaide (s.), from Sydney; Vesta Veazil, from New York.

June 15.—Alexandra (s.), from Adelaide; Lady Darling (s.), Fanny, Sarah Ann, from Newcastle; Spray, from Brisbane; Lookout, from the Richmond River; Vesta Veazie, from New York.

June 16.—Barwon (s.), from Sydney; Escort, from Newcastle; Bastian Pot, from London.

The American barque Vesta Veazie, from New York, anchored in the bay on Saturday afternoon. She left New York on February 20th, and Captain Veazie states, relative to the passage, that moderate winds and weather prevailed during the greater portion of it. On May 20th, however, in latitude 41·30 S., and longitude 88· E., the barque was caught in a terrific cyclone, the wind blowing with fearful violence, and veering from N.E. north about to S.W. Some idea of its tremendous force may be formed from the circumstance of one of the boats being lifted clean off the deck-house. Two men were also washed overboard, one of whom was recovered, but the other unfortunately was drowned. Strong westerly gales, with a high confused sea, were afterwards experienced for about ten days, the barometer at its highest never standing more than 29·6.—*Argus*, June 17.

ADELAIDE.

DEPARTURE.

June 13.—Dragon, for Sydney.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—June 20.

1 case photo. goods, V. Prout
5 cases stationery, H. Moore
17 oz. gold, Bank New South Wales
5 cases tobacco, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
144 wheels, 12 pots, 12 cases copper, 1 cask hardware, J. Macintosh.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURE.

January 19.—Lady Bowen (s.), for Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
June 20.	8.30 a.m.	E.	Blowing a gale, with rain
	Noon.	E.	Ditto, ditto
	5 p.m.	E.	Ditto, ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

June 20.

	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
QUEENSLAND.				
Bowen	Calm. Fine			No report
Port Mackay	Calm. Fine			No report
Waverley	Calm. Fine			No report
Nebo	Calm. Fine			No report
Rockhampton	SE. Cloudy			No report
Hawkwood	Calm. Cloudy			No report
Maryborough	Calm. Fine			No report
Gayndah	SW. Cloudy			No report
Brisbane	SW. Raining	29·811		SW. Cloudy, fine
Toowoomba	W. Fine			No report
N. S. WALES.				
Tenterfield	SW. Raining			SSW. Raining
Grafton	SE. Light rain	29·78	61·	E. Raining
Glen Innes	SW. Cloudy			SW. Raining
Armidale	N. Raining	26·672	63·	E. Raining
Tamworth	Calm. Dull			SE. Cloudy
Murrurundi	S. Raining			NE. Cloudy
Singleton	Variable. Raining			Calm. Cloudy
Maitland	Calm. Raining			Calm. Like rain
Newcastle	NE. Raining	29·788	63·	E. Dull, cloudy
Windsor	Calm. Raining			No report
Sydney	NE. Raining	29.905	59·	No report
South Head	E. gale. Raining			No report
Wollongong	E. gale. Raining			E., gale. Raining
Kiama	E. gale. Raining			E., gale. Raining
Bathurst	Calm. Fine	28·032	58·	Calm. Fine
Mudgee	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Cloudy
Cassilis	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Wellington	Calm. Foggy			Calm. Cloudy
Dubbo	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Orange	Calm. Unsettled			NE. Fine
Forbes	Calm. Raining			Calm. Fine
Young	Calm. Heavy rain			NE. Showery
Wagga Wagga	S. Raining			S., light. Raining
Urana	E. Raining			Calm. Raining
Deniliquin	Calm. Cloudy	29·661	58·	Calm. Showery
Hay	Calm. Raining			S., light. Rain
Moulamein	NE. Threatening			NE. Cloudy
Balranald	ENE. Raining			ENE. Raining
Euston	SE. Dull			SE. Dull
Wentworth	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Cloudy
Goulburn	SE. Steady rain			E., gale. Raining
Braidwood	NE. Raining			SE. Heavy rain
Araluen	SE. Raining			SE. Raining
Queanbeyan	ESE. Raining			SW. Raining
Cooma	NE. Raining			NE., strong
Yass	S. Raining hard			SW. Raining hard
Gundagai	No report			No report
Tumut	No report			No report
Kiandra	No report			No report
Albury	No report			No report
VICTORIA.				
Melbourne	SSE. Dull	30·108	56·7	No report
Queenscliff	Calm. Cloudy	30·15	56·	No report
Cape Schank	E. Overcast	29·82	55·	No report
Cape Otway	No report.			No report
Portland	W. Dull	30·218	57·	No report
S. AUSTRALIA.				
Guichen Bay	E. Cloudy			No report
Adelaide	NE. Cloudy			No report
M'Donald Bay	ENE. Overcast	30·248	57·	No report.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation 10° 1′ 38″ East. 1861.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

June 19th, 1867. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force	Wind. Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·037	59·7	96	N.N.E.	0·2	7	10	1·04	10·0
P.M. 3	29·950	59·4	97	N.E.	0·3	8	10		
P.M. 9	·977	58·4	97	N.E.	1·6	15	10		8·0
Mean	29·988	59·2	96·7		0·7	11	10·0		9·0

Evaporation for 24 hours, ——
Temperature of sea water at Fort Denison at 9 a.m.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum............ 60·4 | Sun—maximum .... 93·3
Minimum............ 57·3 | Grass—minimum............ 55·1

Total rainfall from January 1st to June 20th, 44·55 inches.
Annual average of the preceding eight years, 49·93 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.
June 20th, 1867. Civil Reckoning.

Stations.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 a.m. Barometer.	Temper. shade	Humidity	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
Sydney	155	29·905	59·4	95	N.E.	2·6	10	60·4	55·8	1·12
Grafton*		29·685	64·0	88	Calm.	0	10	64·0	63·0	1·15
Newcastle	109	29·825	62·0	91	E.N.E.	9·0	9	62·5	59·5	2·25
South Head	267									
Kiandra†	4640									
Deniliquin	410	30·010	53·0	90	Calm.	0	10	65·0	51·7	0·06

* Grafton barometer reading is corrected to 32· Fahrenheit, but not to mean sea level. † Line interrupted.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR JUNE 21ST.

Object.	R. Ascension (h. m.)	Declination. (° ′)	Rises. (h. m.)	Sets. (h. m.)
Sun	5.56	23·27 N.	7.0	4.53
Moon	20.53	14·31 S.	6·53 p.m.	9 22 a.m.
Mercury	7.27	23·49 N.	8.43 a.m.	6.21 p.m.
Venus	4·7	19·37 N.	5·7 a.m.	3.17 p.m.
Mars	10.7	12·50 N.	10.48 a.m.	9.35 p.m.
Jupiter	22.38	9·46 S.	10.20 p.m.	11.10 a.m.
Saturn	15.0	15·0 S.	2.29 p.m.	3·53 a.m.

Moon's age, 18·4 days.
High water at Fort Denison...a.m. 10h. 41m.; p.m., 10h. 59m.
GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

The Murder of Mr. Burke.—According to the *Ballarat Courier*, it appears that Searle, who is charged with the murder of Mr. Burke, made desperate efforts to escape during his lengthened incarceration in the western lockup. He took the top of the heel of his boot and removed a portion of the cement between the stones, with the view of dislodging one of them, and filled up the crevice with softened bread, which he whitewashed over with his fingers to conceal the attempt. Previously to the admission of his guilt he passed the greater portion of his time in gloomy and sullen silence, but after he had unburthened himself he was cheerful and communicative, and appeared to entertain the hope that the information he had given would save him from the gallows. People generally regard Searle as more culpable than Ballan, believing him to have planned the robbery.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1867.

Were we to give the letters which we have received upon polemical subjects during the last month, they would afford considerable mirth to one part of our readers and a good deal irritate another. The discussion of questions relating to ecclesiastical and theological affairs is always sparingly admitted in our columns. We think we have fairly discharged our duty to the different bodies when we have given currency to their proceedings, without partiality to one section or another, by stating the field and amount of their exertions. When questions are raised which relate to internal organisation and particular views we must claim to exercise a discretion in which caution will always predominate. The members of these different bodies in their intercourse in social life are—a few barbarous exceptions—civil enough, but they are full of perilous stuff, and fire is dangerous. There are many examples of friendly co-operation without grudging and without reserve, in objects which command common approval; and there are, we hope, many more of a real Christian tolerance of opinions and practices which do not command belief or approbation. Whenever these points are brought under newspaper discussion we see how soon provocation is thrown out to angry rejoinder.

It is of very little use for people in New South Wales to go into the history of religious denominations in order to gather up accusations. The fact is, that those Churches which have possessed the power have all persecuted each other—sometimes in perfect harmony with their principles; sometimes in opposition to them. Human nature has commonly been too strong for the principles intended to counteract the pride of power and the insolence of privilege; and so, accusations may be drawn up which may be evaded and cannot be successfully denied.

In the recent consecration of a Roman Catholic Bishop at Bathurst it was stated as rather a matter to be admired, that all who were baptized were held by his Church as being subject to his spiritual oversight. It was said that the children baptized by the Archbishop of Canterbury were really under the pastoral care of Archbishop Manning. This was really very aggravating, and perhaps was meant to be so. Every one knows, indeed, that this has been the principle of the Roman Catholic Church, and that it has presented its various phases according to the changes of the times. It used to be asserted that the baptized were under the authority, of the Church, and therefore subject to its penalties for heresy, in distinction from those who were not baptized and over whom the Church asserted no direct authority. There were other means of treating certain forms of misbelief, although baptism could not be imputed. This was the sort of argument used to justify the imposition of very heavy penalties, in some countries, upon persons who belonged to none of the Roman Catholic communities of Christians. It is very common in Roman Catholics, although they are not pleased to be called Papists, when speaking of their neighbours belonging to other bodies, to call them "separated brethren," a softer term than schismatics, implying that there has been some period of excision or desertion. The same kind of language is however used continually by orthodox divisions in the Church of England, who call bodies who never did belong to them "separatists"—a term which is resented bitterly when applied to themselves. With respect to those anathemas which are used by different Churches, they are many of them to be treated as ancient forms only. For example, the canons of the Church of England, a very old copy of which is in our possession, asserts that any one who should describe such Churches as exist in this city by the dozen as true Churches, should be excommunicated—a term implying great civil disabilities as well as sharp penalties, and that he should not be restored until he recanted "his wicked errors." The sentiment of the canon is indeed preserved in many quarters, but any man would be deemed both foolish and vulgar who should apply such language to persons who never belonged to the Church of England; who are descended from a different stock, who have their own ecclesiastical status and intellectual reputation. A canon, although it may not be formally repudiated, need not be resented until it is obtruded as the standard by which civil courtesies are to be measured. So with respect to the oath quoted by one of our clerical correspondents. There was a dispute upon this point between the celebrated Dr. Cumming and Dr. Wiseman shortly after he became Archbishop. Dr. Cumming asserted that the words now quoted by Mr. Barry were used by the Bishop, and implied a resolution to persecute and fight against everybody in old Smithfield way. The Archbishop and his friends stoutly denied the fact. Dr. Cumming reiterated the charge. He was then invited to examine the book, and having done so, he found that the print had been crossed out as no longer in use. It had been withdrawn because it seemed to be rather too much to threaten by oath to persecute and fight against people who held different opinions, and from whom toleration was sought as one of the rights of Englishmen. The fact is, the oath belonged to a period which had passed away in Great Britain, and without any particular authority requiring it. Another correspondent tells us that it was withdrawn in consequence of the language being misunderstood. But here he is somewhat wanting in candour. The words did mean what is imputed to them and were so interpreted, except in Protestant countries, to mean the putting down by force of those who dissented from the dominant communion. Within the last two years we have had the authoritative assertion of the Roman Pontiff himself that religious liberty and freedom of worship are inconsistent with the dogmas of the Church of Rome. We need not, however, suppose that men who speak the English language have the same ideas of the meaning of these restrictions as those who live in Spain or South America.

We have received within the month also a strong complaint of certain proceedings in a church, said to be a resolute introduction of ritualism. Such practices must be of course to the taste of the congregation who witness them, and of the minister by whom they are performed; and if there is no ecclesiastical authority to control them, why should they be made a matter of discussion in a newspaper? We do not pretend to draw a distinction between various forms. Those who find themselves most gratified by one or other method of conducting Divine worship are under responsibility to the principles they profess, and to the higher authority which it is not our business to invoke. But to their fellow-citizens they owe no responsibility. Every man has a right to do what he pleases, providing public decency be respected; and it is upon this broad basis that universal toleration must rest. We are not supposed to approve of all we do not condemn.

A letter reached us a short time ago complaining bitterly of some clergyman who had omitted one of the creeds which pronounced with great resolution that those who do not accept its definitions are doomed to perish. It appears that the clergyman concerned omitted this terrific formula. How far he exceeded his right in the exercise of his discretion we are not sufficiently versed in ecclesiastical rubrics to know; but of this we are convinced, that the matter was not one for newspaper discussion. Any man who feels aggrieved has a right of appeal to the proper authorities, and there is still less reason for going before another tribunal since the complaisance of the local Legislature has armed the Churches who have demanded it with sufficient powers of correction.

It would be as well for all good citizens to remember that we are come from all quarters of the globe, and have been reared under various systems, and that we have strong preferences which, if they do not burst forth in violent declamation, are probably more deeply imbedded in the affections. The only memories which men commonly carry with them from their cradle to their grave is associated with those sacred subjects, and there is no shock more violent than to feel that they are treated with studied disrespect. The people in these colonies are descended from races and Churches that were once in fighting order, and it is quite easy to produce a general feeling of hatred by attributing that which history, and perhaps calumny, has left partly to each as an individual heritage. To these we all may say—we did not join in the slaughter of St. Bartholomew's Day. We had nothing to do with the fires of the Inquisition; we had no share in cutting off the head of King Charles, or that of his spiritual adviser Archbishop Laud; we had nothing to do with the cruelties of Claverhouse, or with the butcheries of Jeffries, or the thumb-screws and boots of the Second James;—all these things came to pass before we were born. When accused, we are much in the position of the poor lamb of the fable, who was said to trouble the descending water only because the wolf wished to pick a quarrel and devour him.

The debate and division on the clause of the Reform Bill which related to the position of the compound householders was, in one respect, one of the most remarkable that has occurred in the House of Commons for many years, for it indicated how little the great parties in the State were now separated by broad and distinct principles. For the nonce, party allegiance was entirely suspended. Mr. Gladstone had been visited by a section of the Liberals who had advised him not to insist too urgently on his amendments. Mr. Disraeli was surrounded by nominal supporters whose speeches and votes he could not control. Every member seemed to be really and truly an "independent" member, and did and spoke that which was right in his own eyes. Lord Cranbourne, so lately a seceder from the Cabinet on ultra-Conservative grounds, voted against his late colleagues, and several other pronounced Conservatives did the same. While, to compensate for their defection, many Liberals and some Radicals voted against Mr. Gladstone.

Under such circumstances, it might be thought that the division-list represented the real and honest conviction of the members of the House of Commons on the particular question at issue. But there were two considerations that prevented so pure and simple an expression of opinion. One was a desire to save the bill, and the other a desire to save the Ministry. Reform has been so often promised, and so often postponed, that the reputation of the House of Commons is involved in not allowing any more delay. The people have been stirred up, and any further procrastination might excite a discontent that would express itself riotously. Many persons, therefore, who dislike reform in the abstract, think it expedient to grant it now, as the alternative of greater evils that might arise from its refusal. Their opinions are not clear as to what the reform ought to be or what will be the effect of any particular proposal, but anything not clearly dangerous and revolutionary would be better than a postponement that might breed a revolution. For this reason they will accept any bill that the Ministry produces, and that the House fashions, in the hope that the question will be set at rest for a term of years.

Another section of the House was more anxious about the Cabinet than the bill. Pliant as Mr. Disraeli has been hitherto, he nailed his colours to the mast in reference to this clause. He made no threats, but it was understood that a defeat would be a vote of want of confidence, and that a dissolution would be advised. Seats are too costly and precarious for honorable members to care much about precipitating a dissolution, and this threat in the air had a very convincing effect on the minds of many members relative to the right of the compound householders. Mr. Gladstone complained greatly of Mr. Disraeli's firmness on this point. He had understood that the Government were willing to allow the measure to be wholly modified in committee, and he had prepared a series of amendments that would have made the bill consist of Mr. Disraeli's preamble and Mr. Gladstone's clauses. He was highly incensed at finding that the Government had presumed on finding a sufficient support to maintain intact a most important clause, and doubly incensed to find a portion of his own party desert him. It was in the bitterness of this disappointment that he threw up the reins of party government.

The majority for the Ministry was only 21, and if we make an allowance for the votes that were influenced by the considerations we have mentioned, there will be good ground for believing that the real and honest opinions of the House of Commons was against the clause as carried.

The point at issue was this. The bill concedes manhood suffrage, but then it requires the householder to be personally rated before he can be registered. Now there are thousands of householders who are not directly rated. It was always found troublesome, expensive, and risky to collect the rates from poor and migratory householders, and consequently the Small Tenements Act provided that the landlords of houses rated at six pounds and under might pay the rates and get a deduction of twenty-five per cent. It is optional with the vestries to adopt this Act, but it has been adopted in about five thousand parishes. The occupier of a house who paid rates through his landlord, instead of personally, is called a compound householder, and under the bill he has no vote. The objection, therefore, was at once raised that the distinction was arbitrary, seeing that a man being a compound householder did not in any way depend on his own action, or on his fitness for the franchise, but upon whether or not it had seemed good to the vestry to adopt the principle of composition for the rates. And in some constituencies, one parish had adopted the principle, and another had not, so that a man on one side of a street might get a vote, and on another the tenant of a similar or even superior house would be disfranchised. To meet this objection Mr. Disraeli provided that a compound householder might apply to be personally rated and would then get his vote, and it was argued that this application would be a test of his interest in politics, and so far of his fitness for the franchise, while the process would be exceedingly simple. To this it was again replied that to do so involved a fine on him, as he would have to pay full rates, while, when he paid in the shape of enhanced rent through the landlord, he got a deduction of five shillings in the pound. This, however, was denied, as it was alleged that this five shillings went as profit to the landlord, or as payment for his trouble as collector, or as indemnity for his bad debts, and that the landlord always personally levied as much from his tenants as the parish would have done.

Great stress was laid by the Ministerial speakers on the importance of maintaining the principle of personal rating. It was, they declared, the old Saxon and Norman franchise, it was thoroughly constitutional, and inwoven with the political history of the country. No one was esteemed a citizen, with a right to vote, except he were willing to pay his scot and take his lot, that is, to bear his share of the taxes and to take his burden of the public service that might be allotted to him. Any man who could not, or would not, do this, could not claim electoral rights in the commonwealth.

To this the speakers in the Opposition replied that it was idle to quote antique phrases or ancient precedents, and that it was common sense to look actual and present facts in the face. It was a delusion to reason about the voter as if he, and he alone, individually took an interest in his electoral rights. Electioneering, as every one knows, has become systematised into an art, and is in the hands of practised adepts. The agents of the two great parties see to the putting of names on the roll, and the effect of the bill will practically be that they will put the names of poor householders on the roll, and pay the rates for them. This will enhance the expense to candidates, and increase the corruptibility of the most corruptible class. This enrolment, too, of the compound householders, and the thrusting of a voting power upon persons who might not have cared to register themselves, will practically neutralise the working of the Small Tenements Act. Yet the wide adoption of that Act shews how useful it has been; and to abandon it would be to surrender a proved advantage. But, as was fairly urged, the wide adoption of this Act also shewed how large a proportion of the poorer class of householders was so migratory or shiftless that the parishes were glad to compound for three-quarters of the amount of the rates due from them; and it was asked whether a class who could not be relied upon for their rates could be relied upon to exercise the franchise worthily.

The bill of Mr. Disraeli is certainly more likely to precipitate the adoption of household suffrage pure and simple than that of Mr. Gladstone. The latter fixed "a hard and fast line" at six pounds rental, which line might have remained for years. The former sets up restrictions which will soon disappear. It was on this ground that some Liberals justified their voting for the bill.

The Sydney Monthly Overland Mail.—The Summary of Colonial News for transmission to Europe by the steamship Geelong will be published in this journal tomorrow (Saturday) morning, the 22nd instant. Advertisers are particularly requested to send in their favours early this (Friday) evening. Alterations in advertisements ordered for more than one insertion must be sent in before 2 p.m. this day (Friday).

The Herald Summary.—Orders for extra copies should be lodged with the clerk at the counter this (Friday) evening. Our friends from the country are reminded that orders to post for England will be too late after Saturday morning's mail.

The Condemned Criminals.—We understand that the case of the two prisoners under sentence of death, Thomas and John Clarke, was considered by the Executive Council yesterday, on a petition in their favour, presented by Mr. Frederick Lee, and also on a statement made by the prisoners themselves. In the course of the afternoon the Sheriff was instructed to communicate with the condemned men, and to warn them against entertaining the faintest hope of pardon, as the final decision arrived at was that the law must take its course on the day already named, namely next Tuesday.

Great Western Railway—Projected Opening.—A suggestion made by Mr. Whitton, the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, to open the Great Western line, for the carriage of the mail and mail passengers, between Penrith and the Weatherboard, has lately been receiving the attention of the Government, and Mr. Byrnes, who was up the line on Monday last, and saw the desperate state of the road, having recommended it, it was determined to open the line as early as possible—in ten days hence if the necessary arrangements could be made. Yesterday, Mr. Byrnes arranged, in consequence of the flood in the Nepean, that the mail and passengers from Sydney for the West last night should be taken over the bridge by train and up to the foot of Lapstone Hill, where the mail coach was to be in readiness. Shortly after making this arrangement the Minister received a telegram from Penrith stating that both punts had broken away. In consequence of this, the line, instead of being opened in ten days, will be opened at once. The carriages ordered specially for the Great Western line beyond Penrith have not yet arrived, but a suitable carriage will be fitted up for the conveyance of passengers, and arrangements will also be made for the carriage of goods. The road approaches to the Nepean Bridge are unfortunately not ready, but light teams can cross from the Penrith side, although they cannot cross from the other side. The opening of this portion of the line will be a great convenience to passengers, as they will not only save the jolting over about thirty miles of the worst road in the world, but also about six hours in time.

The Punts at Penrith.—The Minister for Works, Mr. Byrnes, received a telegram from the lessee of the punts at the Nepean crossing place yesterday stating that both punts were carried away by the flood, at half-past 1 o'clock, and were lodged against the bridge approach on the western side of the river. It was feared that they would do some damage to this approach, and Mr. Byrnes sent off instructions by telegraph at once to sink them.

Ryde.—An examination of the children attending the Church of England day and Sabbath schools was held on the 14th instant, in the presence of a number of the ladies and gentlemen of the district, including the Rev. G. E. Turner, chairman, and other members of the local board. The children numbered about 120, and were examined on the various subjects taught in the school, including Scripture history; the examination seemed to give satisfaction, and the quick and ready answers given to the various questions put, called forth the applause of those present. So soon as the examination was over, the children enjoyed themselves in the playground for some time, and were then called to partake of a substantial treat of good things provided for the occasion by Mrs. Turner and other ladies of the district, and to which it is needless to say they did ample justice. The day's enjoyment was brought to a close by the distribution of books (most of them of a very superior kind), the singing of the National Anthem, three cheers for the Queen, three for the Rev. G. E. Turner, and three for their teachers.—*Communicated.*

The Prince of Wales Opera House.—Madame Celeste, whose performances have given so much satisfaction to the playgoing public, takes her benefit this evening, when two dramas will be performed—Madeline, and the Abbe de Vaudreuil. The latter was played before her Majesty on three occasions by special command. Madame Celeste will play the principal characters in both pieces, supported by the full strength of the company.

Fire Brigade Omnibus Company.—The difficulty of procuring horses in anything like reasonable time in case of fire occurring in the middle of the night has for some time past engaged the attention of the Insurance Fire Brigade. Several schemes have been suggested from time to time, but, until lately, without any definite action being taken. A few days ago, at a meeting of the brigade, it was proposed that the members should form themselves into a company, and purchase horses and 'buses of their own. The suggestion met with unanimous approval, and a company, with five directors—composed entirely of members of the brigade—has since been formed. Three omnibuses and eighteen horses have already been purchased, and should the venture prove successful it is intended to add to this number. Two of the 'buses are well known as the Glebe Point 'buses, and are large and commodious vehicles; these will run to Glebe Point, as formerly; the other 'bus will run to Redfern. Out of such a large number of horses, there will be constantly several of them in the stable, ready for any emergency. There need thus be little or no delay in getting the engines conveyed to any part of the city or suburbs; whilst the men, instead of wasting their time and strength in drawing them—as has frequently been the case—will be able at once to proceed to the scene of the fire and arrange preliminaries.

Chimneys on Fire.—On Wednesday evening the chimney of the kitchen attached to Mr. Thomas Patterson's residence, Elizabeth-street, caught fire. Mr. Patterson's assistant managed to get on the kitchen roof, and by means of buckets of water succeeded in extinguishing the fire; but on descending from the roof he had the misfortune to fall on the glass conservatory in which some valuable plants are kept. He was much cut about the hands and ankles with the glass.—About half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning, the chimney belonging to the house occupied by Mrs. Hopson, milliner, Brickfield-hill, caught fire, and burnt furiously for some time; Mr. F. Bown and one or two of the Insurance Brigade were called in, and they speedily extinguished the fire by means of hand-pumps.

The Sydney Young Men's Presbyterian Union.—The committee of the Sydney Young Men's Presbyterian Union met in the upper room of the Temperance Hall, on Monday evening last. Mr. James Halkett was chairman. The committee elected Mr. John Richardson as honorary treasurer, and Mr. G. H. Reid as honorary secretary; these appointments requiring to be confirmed by the Union. A code of by-laws was formed. It is proposed that the union meet every alternate month, the first meeting under the arrangement being appointed to take place on Monday, the 1st of July. The business of these periodical meetings will consist of readings and recitations, and essays and debates. The popular course of lectures is to be commenced in the early part of next month, and the subjects to be treated of have already been fixed. The president, the Rev. William Purves, (holding office by virtue of being the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church) has been requested to deliver the Inaugural Lecture, and he has been pleased to consent to do so. Judging from the zeal and good spirit with which the Union has been formed and launched into existence, it is confidently expected by a great majority of the members of the Presbyterian Denomination that it will fully realize the excellent ends aimed at.

Narellan.—The annual tea meeting of St. Paul's Mutual Improvement Society, Cobbity, took place in the school-room, on Tuesday evening, the 18th instant. It was numerously attended by the members and their friends, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The room was neatly and appropriately decorated for the occasion; after tea, which was amply provided with the good things of this life in the shape of edibles, the proceedings were opened by the members, assisted by the choir of the church singing the anthem, "In Jewry is God known," which was highly creditable to all. The Rev. T. Hassall, president, engaged in prayer, followed by an address in which he set forth the benefits arising from such institutions as these, urging on the members to continued exertions, although they were about to be deprived of the valuable assistance of their vice-president owing to his leaving the district. The treasurer's and secretary's reports were read, being highly satisfactory as regards the progress of the society. Various songs and duets were given during the evening, reflecting great praise on those who so kindly assisted in the entertainment. The principal feature of the evening was the trial of "John Barleycorn," with all the usual attendants and ceremonies of a court of justice; judge, advocates, witnesses, jury, and prisoner at the bar, the different parts of which were gone through in a manner highly satisfactory and praiseworthy to all parties engaged, and would be an example to the members of much older institutions, of what can be done by application and earnestness in a cause whose positions are surrounded with more favourable circumstances as to locality and number of population. A present of Scott's Bible, with commentary, in six quarto volumes, was made by the members to their respected vice-president, Mr. William Hough, as a mark of their esteem for his untiring zeal in the interest and welfare of the society. Also a purse containing twenty sovereigns was given by the parishioners to Mr. Hough, as a token of regard for his energy during the time he has laboured amongst them, and an expression of gratitude for the many kindnesses received from him in his two years' residence. The proceedings terminated by singing the National Anthem, when all dispersed to their various homes highly gratified.—*Communicated.*

Prize Calves.—One of the two beautiful roan calves, which were awarded the silver cup for the best pair of bull calves at the last meeting of the New South Wales Agricultural Society held at Parramatta, has been sold by Mr. R. L. Jenkins of Nepean Towers, to a gentleman resident near Wollongong, for the sum of £100, this calf named Noble Arthur 23rd, is own brother to the pair of heifers which gained the silver cup for best yearling heifers, son of "Princess Alice," which won first prize for best colonial cow at the same show, nephew of "Princess Royal" which took first prize as best heifer in 1861, and best cow in 1865, and grandson of the imported cow "Cameo," the winner of the first prizes at the three last meetings of the same society, as well as in England in 1860, at the Bedford and Northamptonshire shows, and at the Royal Agricultural Society's meeting at Canterbury. Two sons of "Cameo" and one of "Princess Royal" have been previously sold for £100 each, and for two calves by "Noble Arthur" of this season, one from each of the last named cows, an offer of the same amount has been for the present declined. These cattle are of the pure "Booth blood" being directly descended on both sides from the best family of Mr. R. Booth's herd. For some years past, says a writer in the *Irish Farmers' Gazette*, "Booth bulls are always in great demand by breeders who hire them for a season, and lately Mr. Richard Booth had twenty-six bulls out on hire, at prices varying from 100 guineas to 250 guineas for a year's service; 300 guineas having been offered unsuccessfully for the use of his "Crown Prince."—(Youatt and Burn, page 17.)

Lower Murrumbidgee.—A correspondent of the *Southern Argus* writes on June 10,—The season is really splendid, none more favourable can be desired or imagined. We have had a few—but hitherto only a few—frosts, but they have cleared off early, and left days with all the healthy and genial warmth of spring. Winter seems loth to visit us with any severity, and the heavy rains that have been so general in other parts of the colony and which have been attended with such sad consequences to many, have not been experienced by us. We have had rain—on Saturday for a short time it poured in torrents—but all has passed off, leaving only favourable and pleasant results. Grass and water are therefore of course abundant. At the end of last month we had some unusually heavy fogs, not merely near the river where they may be expected, but even in the back country. They did not clear off till the middle of the day, and though hardly so dense as the celebrated London fogs, which every one knows can be cut with a knife, were really very respectable as colonial specimens. There has been, and still is, a great deal of sickness, especially among children, but in very few cases have the attacks proved fatal. The sheep and cattle market is just now rather quiet. Melbourne seems to have been glutted with fat stock, and the prices have therefore so far declined as to deter buyers from making any investments that would promise much remuneration to stockholders. First-class stock still commands a sale, but it must be first-class to leave any margin for profit. Many have been fencing in their runs. The cutlay has been considerable, but those whose command of capital has enabled them to try the experiment seem very sanguine as to its being not alone a safe but a profitable investment. By the end of the month lambing will be general, and a very large return is confidently expected. The present appearance of the shoe premises also a clip certainly not exceeded by that of any former years. The crops are looking well, in some places almost prematurely abundant. In some cases, the cattle and sheep have already been turned into the paddocks to eat down the growing grain. There is no likelihood that we shall suffer any scarcity of food for man or beast. In fact the fears are rather on the other side. There may be more than can be consumed, and then what is to be done with it? We have no outlet for any superfluous produce, and it must of necessity be parted with at a sacrifice. When we have railways connecting us with the seaports—when our export trade, which has been opened, is thoroughly established—then we shall hear no such complaints; but in the meantime our abundance becomes rather an evil than a benefit.

Singular Discovery in America.—Mr. Reuben Nesraith, residing near St. Antony, in Minnesota, has recently discovered, whilst digging in the [illegible] of a cellar, extremely curious traces of the existence of a race of men anterior to the Indians of America. A large plate of iron, which was encountered by the pickaxe at a short distance below the surface, was found, covering an orifice which led to a spiral staircase of 120 steps, at the [illegible] of which was a narrow passage dug through the white [illegible]nd, and opening into a vast artificial cavern. Next after this sort of vestibule were several smaller chambers. [illegible] utensils of brass and of iron lay scattered about, some having evidently served to make the excavations, and the other [illegible] domestic purposes. In one chamber were large seats and a sort of platform resembling a pulpit, or the rough outline of an arm-chair. On the wall was carved a sort of colossal human figure, surrounded with hieroglyphics, and singular or obscene ornaments. In another chamber was a sarcophagus containing bones, which fell to dust as soon as they were touched, and also rings of iron and of brass, and a strange object made of silver of an octagonal form. Finally, in a third chamber, was seen a sort of sacrificial altar, on which there was a mass of ashes. This discovery is a very singular one. The objects described in the notice from which we extract these details, resemble nothing that is known of the aboriginal race, and must have belonged to an extinct race, anterior to the Indians of the Prairies. Copies of the hieroglyphics have been carefully made and kept, to be examined by archæologists, and there is reason to hope that the result of their investigations will be the addition of an interesting chapter to the records of ethnological science.—*Courier des Etats Unis.*

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

WINDSOR.

THURSDAY, 11 A.M.

The river is up bank high, and rising rapidly,—a great flood is expected; the South Creek is also over the banks. There has been twenty-four hours incessant rain.

6 P.M.

A great flood; the whole of the low country is submerged; the water is still rising, and it is raining heavily.

WOLLONGONG.

THURSDAY.

Easterly gale blew with great violence during the night and this morning. A terrific sea is running along the coast, and breaking right over the new basin.

GOULBURN.

THURSDAY.

The rain continues. The whole of the low-lying lands is submerged, and the river is running through the lower portion of the town.

MAITLAND.

THURSDAY, 5 P.M.

The river rose over fifteen feet during last night, and it is now twenty feet above high-water mark. It is raining heavily, with every appearance of a continuance during the night. No mail from Sydney.

WOLLOMBI.

THURSDAY, 4 P.M.

There is another flood here; the Public School is surrounded by water, and all the low lands are covered. The water is still rising, and it is raining in torrents.

BRISBANE.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. F. B. Stephens, Treasurer, has been returned for South Brisbane; for Fortitude Valley, Mr. Lilley, Attorney-General; for Ipswich, Mr. M'Alister, Colonial Secretary; for Challinor, Mr. Murphy; and for the Western Downs, Messrs. J. Taylor and R. Ramsay, unopposed. At the Eastern Downs nomination Mr. Douglas, Minister for Works, had the show of hands.

THURSDAY.

The Queensland Steam Navigation Company had a meeting of shareholders to-day, and mutually accepted the tender of the promoters of the new company.

The Speaker, Mr. Gilbert Eliott, has been returned for Wide Bay, unopposed.

BOWEN.

THURSDAY.

Mr. Binney is a candidate for Kennedy; Mr. J. G. Macdonald is also a candidate.

Trade is quiet.

THE WIND AND WEATHER.

AFTER one of the most cheerless days we have had this season, during which business was almost everywhere suspended, by the drizzling rain and pools of liquid mud, the evening of Wednesday last set in with a decided change for the worse, and it began to pour down in sheets of water, as it sometimes does during this period of the year. This inclemency of the weather continued to increase for several hours, and was accompanied before midnight with outbursts of wind, which added greatly to the discomfort of those who were compelled to go abroad. After a terrible night, the dawn broke gloomily enough—a furious gale having set in from the north-east, in the intervals of which there were gusts of violent wind from the eastward, and a heavy and constant rain. The effect of such a wretched state of things was that the streets of the city were quite deserted, many of the trading establishments actually remaining partially closed throughout the day. At about 10 o'clock a.m. the wind came on to blow furiously from the north-east, driving before it sheets of rain; and this ultra violence of the weather continued, with little or no intermission, for several hours. The scud was all this time driving over Sydney, from the eastward, very low down—quite separate from the dark-grey rain-clouds with which the heavens were everywhere enshrouded. In the lower levels of the city the usual inconveniences were, more or less, felt; but from the nature of the rain, the sodden state of the surface soil, and other causes, there does not appear to have been such an accumulation of waters as might have been expected; although, here and there, certain localities were partially flooded. The top drainage suffered severely in many places, and the drainage by earthenware pipes was frequently found to be damaged, especially where that water conveyance had not been set in the earth sufficiently below the surface to be well protected. During the gale the usual amount of ordinary damage was done by the weather. The gables of a house in the course of erection in Albert-street (off Victoria-street) were swept away early in the morning, and a similar injury was caused to some buildings near the site of the old Post Office, and in other parts of the city. In the Domain several trees were blown down, and huge branches carried away. In the more exposed portions of the suburbs to the eastward, the violence of the gale was most felt, and at the South Head, especially, the houses were all more or less damaged by the storm. In the flats towards Botany the waters rose very high, and in the Cook's River district there was also a great accumulation of the same description. In some places the tops of the fences were left barely visible; in others they were wholly submerged. One house in the middle of the flat, between Marrickville and the river, was flooded to the windows. The quantity of rain that had fallen was immense, and the backwater in those parts proportionally great,—although, luckily, the wind was not unfavourable to its draining off with all convenient celerity. Towards the afternoon the storm abated somewhat, but it continued to be bad weather all night. As regarded the mischances afloat we may state that at daylight the harbour presented a very bleak appearance, the water being one sheet of foam—the wind still blowing a perfect gale from E. and by S. The steamer Rangatira left the wharf at 5 o'clock on Wednesday night and proceeded to sea on her passage to Melbourne, but the Boomerang (for Brisbane), and the Coonanbara (for Newcastle), which left the wharf at 10 and 11 respectively, anchored in Watson's Bay until yesterday morning, when they in company with the City of Newcastle (which had left Sydney at 7 a.m.) for Newcastle, returned and berthed alongside their respective wharves. A steam pile driving machine, which was made fast to the coal wharf on the eastern side of the Circular Quay, parted her shore lines and then, having dragged her anchor right across the cove, was thrown with great violence on to Dawes Point. There was also a great commotion amongst the men-of-war lying in Farm Cove; for, at about 11 o'clock, it was found that the Italian War frigate Magenta and H.M.S. Challenger were beginning to drag; the former being very nearly on shore before steam could be got up, when she turned ahead and successfully took up fresh moorings. The steamtug Breadalbane was prompt in attendance, but fortunately her aid was not required. The Challenger on getting up steam went down and anchored off Mrs. Macquarie's Chair. Steam was also got up on board the Charybdis, and all three kept it ready for any emergency that might arise, during the day. The sea outside the Heads rolled so heavily, that at times it broke right over the Gap and the lower lighthouse. The sea also ran very high for a considerable distance up the harbour, and broke with great violence over the point at Fort Macquarie. The steamers You Yangs for Melbourne, Egmont for Hokitika, Queensland and Boomerang for Brisbane, have very prudently postponed their departure until to-day. The Saxonia (s.), from Newcastle, and Telegraph (s.), from Brisbane (due here yesterday morning), had not arrived up till a late hour last night. It is presumed that they either could not pick up the land and stood off, or that they have gone into some of the bays for safety. The arrivals during the day were the steamers Grafton, from Grafton; Morpeth, from Newcastle; Diamantina, from the Manning River; and City of Adelaide, from Melbourne, all of which report a very heavy sea rolling all along the coast. The latter vessel has encountered unusually bad weather, having had a succession of easterly gales throughout the passage. Upon the steamer being moored alongside the wharf last night the passengers made up a purse of sovereigns and presented it, along with a complimentary address, to Captain Walker, showing by this act their appreciation of his able conduct during the tedious passage just finished.

Our Newcastle correspondent writes:—Early on Tuesday morning it was evident there was about to be a change the late westerly wind was meeting the southerly, and th clouds soon began to gather. At daybreak the rain commenced in earnest, and continued nearly the whole of the day, although there was but a breeze from N.E. Yesterday the rain continued with but little intermission all day, and light wind. Soon after 3 o'clock this (Thursday) morning the wind veered round to all quarters of the compass, blowing with great violence, finally settling down at E.N.E., blowing at times in fearful gusts, and accompanied by heavy squalls of rain. At 4 o'clock it blew a gale. The roar of the sea, the howling of the wind through the rigging and cordage of the vessels, or as it passed over the housetops, round chimney stacks, and the corners, prevented all hopes of any further sleep. Towards daylight the wind somewhat abated, but the rain has continued to descend in torrents, with no appearance of its taking up. No Sydney steamer has arrived this morning.

Intelligence was received in Sydney yesterday that the weather at Wollongong was terrific, that they had never seen such a heavy sea on the coast, and that there were some five feet of water in the new basin. Part of this water was the result of the sea breaking over the barrier at the eastern end of the basin, and part was attributable to the heavy rain. The coffer-dam was stated to stand the enormous strain upon it admirably.

At Windsor, Maitland, and Wollombi, we learn by telegram that floods are anticipated.

EMU CREEK DIGGINGS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

GRENFELL, 17th June.—The past week has been a quiet one in every way on this field—indeed, for a new rush, it is the greatest puzzle I have ever met, and I have been on a few rushes. Looked at as a gold-field, it does appear strange and unusual that the determined efforts made to find payable alluvial ground in the vicinity of the first discoveries have not ere this resulted in success. Much prospecting has been done, but as yet the only result is the Frenchman's Gully and the Seven Mile, neither of which have come up to popular expectation, especially the latter; yet, despite this apparent want of success in prospecting for new ground, every one you may speak to of the future have full confidence in the prospects of the field, and do indulge in some "tall talk" of what it will be by and bye, when crushing machinery is erected for reefs. Alluvial is going out of favour. Every young man engaged in business considers it to be the correct thing to have a share in a reef, situated no matter where, so long as it has been named. These enthusiastic amateur miners are "rare property" for enterprising speculators and hard-up claimholders on duffer reefs. The discovery of new reefs is now almost of daily occurrence, and considerable activity in speculation is the result, sellers of shares being rushed by buyers. Go where you will, you will hear geological discussions—a subject that practically is as yet a hidden mystery to the majority of the debaters. Holders of shares in proved golden reefs are being looked up to as bright stars in our social firmament, and appearances at present go to prove that with the advent of more machinery will commence a lively time for Grenfell.

The fifty tons, from No. 2, on the Lucknow reef, as I stated in my telegram, has yielded 131 oz., a yield far below what was expected by the claim-holders, who fully expected 300 oz. I declined naming the expected yield, feeling assured that it was considerably overrated, and would only tend to create distrust in the public mind when the return of the crushing would take place. Yet, a yield of 2 oz. 12½ dwts. to the ton, from a reef that is nearly seven feet thick, is a magnificent one, and must be considered a satisfactory trial of the value of the reefs on this field.

The reef has been struck in the alluvial workings, in the Main Gully, in two claims, north of where it was discovered a few weeks ago, it being considered a continuation of the Homeward Bound Reef. The stone raised looks remarkably well and shares are now at £150 that a few weeks ago were bought for £25.

During the past week several owners of crushing machinery in the Western district have visited the gold-field and closely inspected the reefs. They pronounce them highly satisfactory, and that Emu Creek, as a reefing district, has never been equalled in the colony. Arrangements have, I am informed, been made by them to remove suitable machinery at once. A machine is also being removed from the Pinnacle reefs to here, so that it is possible that there will eventually be an adequate supply of machinery at the disposal of the public. Kilpatrick's machine is being increased from six to twelve stampers, and will be able to crush about 100 tons weekly, instead of fifty as at present.

At the Seven Mile rush considerable activity prevails. A number of holes sufficient to prove the value of the gully are being sunk, and are expected to bottom in a few days, when the future of their discovery, which causes so much excitement, will be determined. At the Frenchman's Gully a large number of shepherds still wend their way daily from the town, preferring this constitutional exercise over the hills to that obtained by sinking a shaft on the claim on which they loiter about for two hours daily. Some stringent alterations are required in the gold fields' regulations to meet this nuisance, which is becoming worse the longer it is tolerated in its present form.

The two men who stuck up Kelly's store, at One Mile Gully, were last week brought up at the Police Court. The hearing of their case occupied two days and a-half, and resulted in their being committed for trial. Considerable ability was exhibited by the police in getting up the case, it being one that was surrounded with many difficulties as to direct proof against the offenders. It is fortunate for the inhabitants of this gold-field and society at large that the small body of police stationed here have, at all times, shown their ability to cope with crime. The prompt apprehension of these would-be bushrangers will have its effect on those whose propensities may incline them to imitate the example set them, and prevent the spread of crime that inevitably would lead to murder. The two men committed are not strangers to prison-discipline; Maher, alias Kerr, is an old offender, and only completed a sentence in Bathurst gaol a few weeks ago; the other prisoner rejoices in the historic name of "John Shepherd"—a name that does not tend to disabuse one's mind of a prisoner's guilt when placed in the dock.

A sad illustration of the want of the schoolmaster and clergyman in the bush was afforded in a case heard in the Court of Requests last week. An intelligent-looking boy about twelve years old, and who, evidently, for his age was well up in the ways of the world, was put forward as a witness in a case in which damages were claimed for a sheep destroyed by dogs. The Bench very properly examined the boy as to his knowledge of the responsibility of an oath, and the answers were truly deplorable. The poor child had heard of a heaven and hell, could read a little, had never gone to church, had never read the Bible; and in answer to a question, "Did he know what would happen to him if he told a lie?" he said seriously and promptly, as if he was answering correctly, "Yes, sir, I'd be put in chokey." This benighted creature is but a type of a large class to be found through the pastoral districts of the colony; and those who refuse to aid in supporting the spread of the Gospel and the extension of the blessings of education throughout the length and breadth of the land will, I trust, be able to reconcile their refusal with their duty to society and their hopes of future salvation. Instances have come under my notice of sharp intelligent children growing up in vice and ignorance, who with proper facilities for educating them, would be useful citizens, and, instead of filling our gaols, would develop their energies in some suitable industrial pursuit. Legislation will not meet the difficulty unless there is local support given to carry out the details of any scheme that will tend to remove the cloud of ignorance that has been allowed to gather over the rising generation of bush natives. It is not the fault of these children if they become inmates of our gaols, or end a life of crime and outrage on the gallows. Perseverance is necessary in carrying out to a successful issue the social reforms initiated by the Government last session, so that their benefits will be fully felt, and that no Judge will be compelled, in a strict and hearty discharge of his duty, to utter such a speech as that made by the Chief Justice when sentencing the Clarkes.

A third local newspaper made its first appearance on Saturday last.

The weather has been frosty during the past week, but a change is imminent of a heavy downpour of rain. Much sickness has been prevalent for some weeks past, but the frost seems to have caused a material decrease.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

JUNE 20th.—The annual missionary sermons were preached in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Phillip-street, on Sabbath last, by the Rev. G. James, of Newtown. On the Monday evening a well-attended missionary meeting was held in the same building. Mr. S. S. Goold occupied the chair, and the meeting was addressed by the Revs. B. Kenny, J. Studds, and G. James. Several interesting statistics in connection with the annual Conference, held last June, in Chester, were placed before the audience by the first-named rev. gentleman. The total amount raised by the services was £20 1s. 6d.

On the same evening the annual meeting of the Parramatta Auxiliary to the Wesleyan Church Sustentation and Extension Society, was held in the chapel Macquarie-street, Mr. John Neal presiding. The secretary (Mr. Tuke) read the report, from which the society appeared to be in a very favourable state. The meeting was further addressed by Revs. J. H. Fletcher, S. Rabone, H. J. Lavers, and J. Watkin. The Hon. the Minister for Works Mr. Byrnes, Messrs. Golledge and T. W. Bowden also spoke. The attendance was not very numerous. On Tuesday night, the Rev. Thomas Smith, from Sydney, delivered a lecture at Pennant Hills—subject, "Hedley Vicars." The rev. gentleman treated his theme in his usual happy style, and was listened to with great attention by a large audience. Several of the inhabitants of Pennant Hills have for some time past been annoyed by the freaks of a parcel of roughs, who have committed various mischievous acts, prompted, it is believed, by personal malice. Thus a very old resident —Mr. Bellamy—had a cow hamstrung, and other annoyances of a lighter character have been perpetrated in the neighbourhood. So great was the evil that a petition was forwarded to the Colonial Secretary, praying that a constable might be stationed on the scene of the rowdyism. A constable was accordingly stationed as desired, but his presence seems to have incited the rowdies to fresh outbreaks, in which the constable himself was occasionally the victim. Stone-throwing at the constable's residence, and other methods were used to intimate how objectionable his presence was to the rural "roughs." A case, resulting from the constable having confronted one of his supposed assailants a few evenings ago, was heard yesterday at the Parramatta Police Court. The prosecutor, a young man named John Curtis, summoned the constable John Sheares for having used threatening language to him, and stated that the defendant placed a rifle within six inches of his (complainant's) neck, and snapped the cap at him. Mr. Roberts appeared for the defendant. Evidence was brought forward to prove that defendant never pointed the gun at complainant, nor even snapped the cap; and after considerable discussion the Bench decided on dismissing the case; one of the presiding magistrates expressing his firm belief that perjury had been committed on one side or the other. This case, which lasted about three hours, excited considerable interest. There has been no other business of importance at the Police-court this week.

Mr. John Lackey, the proposed candidate for the seat vacated by the Hon. John Hay, was to have addressed the electors of Central Cumberland, at Pennant Hills, on Wednesday evening, but the extreme inclemency of the weather prevented the meeting from taking place. Mr. Lackey has as yet no opponent in the field.

The rain, of which a little fell on Tuesday, increased on Wednesday, and during the small hours of this (Thursday) morning came down in torrents. The river rose rapidly, and fears are still entertained of a flood similar to the one experienced three years ago. There was a lull in the weather about noon to-day, but since then several smart showers have fallen and there is every prospect of a wet night. No serious damage has, however, yet been done.

SUTTON FOREST.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SALUBRITY OF SUTTON FOREST.—This township has always been noted for the salubrity of the air, and the temperature is between that of the tropics in summer, and in winter that of England, but not quite so cold in severity. When other districts around us are affected with epidemics we are free from contagion—when there should be sickness at all it invariably is confined to the young and old. In the winter, which we are now in, as in the mother country, colds prevail, which in a great measure is from want of due precaution.

COAL MINE.—About four miles distant, and contiguous to the line of the Great Southern Railway, at a place called Bundanoon Creek, on the property of Mr. Martin Larkin, taken up by him on mineral rights, has been discovered a coal mine, a sample of which I have seen and tried. In appearance it is as good as the best Newcastle coal. It is the intention of the proprietor to work the mine, and experienced miners are in readiness to commence operations—abiding the decision only of the Government whether a special rate for coal of 1d. per mile per ton, and a sideling granted as a depot to take up the coal, is sanctioned. A petition is in course of being signed, and will be presented to Parliament on their resuming. It is to be hoped all aid will be rendered, as not only to the influx of population, but the cities of Sydney and Goulburn, and though last not least, the railway authorities, would derive an increase of revenue by the transit, and be supplied by coal at a much cheaper rate, and quite as good as that consumed by them at the present moment.

THE WEATHER.—For a fortnight we have had most delightful seasonable weather, the sun shining throughout the day, and moonlight nights with scarcely a cloud to be seen, which resulted in sharp frosts—the air of a morning being deliciously pure. When the moon entered into the full, a change was perceptible, which, is to be regretted, to that of rain commencing early on Tuesday morning, and has continued up to the time of writing (3 p.m. Wednesday), with very slight intermission, causing the creeks to rise within a few inches of high water mark. If more rain falls (there is every indication of it at present) we shall be visited with another flood. Some of the farmers have not finished their ploughing through the soddened state of the ground from the former rains; and now they will have to contend with another delay. All the grain has not been sown as yet. The harvest will be thrown back. One blessing, the grass has not been scarce, and the fields look nice and green. There has been no scarcity of dairy produce, and flour is quoted at a low figure. Hay is selling at £4 and £5 per ton, and a good stock in hand—holders keeping back for a better price.

LAND SALE.—On Saturday last Messrs. Richardson and Wrench sold a number of allotments at Sutton Forest North, and realised a fair average, considering the times. There was a good attendance on the occasion.

June 19th, 1867.

ORANGE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

QUARTER SESSIONS.—Owing to the non-arrival of the Crown Prosecutor, his Honor Judge Cary adjourned the Court until Tuesday morning.

THE WEATHER is still mild, with very slight frosts and seldom—it is now and has been raining for several hours; and some are beginning to complain that the ground is already too wet to finish ploughing, whilst the gardeners say that it takes nearly their whole time to keep down the weeds, and that vegetation is altogether too luxuriant.

COPPER MINE.—An important discovery of a rich lode of copper has lately been made on the western slope of the Woolamin Range, about six miles from Wellington and Montefiores, within a short distance of the Mudgee Road, on a run leased by Mr. Joseph Aaron, J.P. I visited the mine a few days since in company with the discoverer and some other gentlemen of considerable experience in copper mining, and judging from the rich appearance of the ore, and from the result obtained from a small portion they had smelted, their opinion is that it will prove to be a rich mine. I broke off a piece or two, and have this day sent a parcel of the same same to Sydney. The outcrop is very large, being in one part eight feet above the ground, and nine feet wide. The lode can be traced for a distance of seven chains, outcropping the whole distance. The upper outcrop being 100 feet above the level of the lower one, an edit could be driven in from the latter on the course of the lode which, whilst proving the mine, would repay the cost of the work. The land through which the lode runs has been secured, and it is intended, eventually, to form a company to work the mine. The proportion of green carbonate and red oxide, combined with bright blue and other brilliant colours, render the appearance of the upper outcrop strikingly picturesque. The course of the lode is north-east and south-west, about a mile and a-half distant from the Macquarie River. Carriage by return drays to Sydney is from £5 to £6 per ton.

June 17th.

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

VICTORIA.

OUR files from Melbourne are to the 17th instant.

Mr. George Marshall has received a communication by the mail from the English cricketers he proposes to bring out here. The arrangements have not yet been finally completed, but it is highly probable that the eleven Mr. Marshall is negotiating with will be here early in the season. Willsher, Jupp, Humphrey, Horsecroft, J. Lillywhite, and Pooley, the great wicket-keeper, will be in the team.—*Argus*.

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's late co-pastor (says the *Argus*) the Rev. Mr. Ness, who is now on a visit to Australia for the benefit of his health, has, we understand, entered into an arrangement with the Rev. Mr. New, by which he is to preach during the next six months, at least once every Sunday, at the Albert-street Baptist Church.

The *Gipps Land Times* learns that a coal discovery has been made at a place about fifteen miles from the port. At Muddy Creek a party has been boring for the last two or three months, but not the same who showed the specimens. The bore is now said to be down 347 feet, and was last in a bed of shale 8 feet 6 inches deep, and not then through. Above the shale there was a stratum of sandstone, and over that one of lignite. The shale now being brought up has been compared with some Sydney mineral of the same kind, and the two appear very much alike. The shale itself would fetch about £6 per ton in Melbourne, and there is a strong impression in South Gipps Land that the party at work will be finally rewarded with the discovery of permanent coal deposit.

An accident, in which loss of life was prevented only by an act of great courage, occurred about midnight on Wednesday, 13th instant, at the Great Britain Company's claim, Sandhurst. It appears that one of two men, working together, was engaged pulling up a bucketful of stuff, and after having raised it a considerable distance, his hands being slippery through some oil or grease having got about them, the windlass-handle slipped from his hands, and the bucket, now freed from any strain, commenced to descend rapidly towards the other man at the bottom of the shaft. Knowing that his mate would inevitably be killed when the bucket reached him, he threw himself against the revolving windlass-handle, and was struck a severe blow, causing an extensive wound on the forehead, and another across the nose, both reaching to the bone. He, however, by this means managed to stay the windlass.

In consequence of the shameful depredations committed for some time past in the cemetery on graves planted with flowers, the trustees have closed all the gates excepting those contiguous to the lodges, and have also given orders that no one shall be permitted to enter the enclosure after sunset. Unfortunately, these measures appear to be strictly necessary; and those persons, therefore, who have hitherto enjoyed the mournful gratification of visiting the last resting places of their relatives by moonlight, as has been somewhat the custom, will hardly regret the forced relinquishment of this solemn pleasure if it aids in putting a stop to sacrilegious practices. The police are of opinion that all the recent robberies have been committed by people resident in the neighbourhood.—*Argus*.

We (*Argus*) are glad to learn that intelligence has been received from the Gipps Land Lakes entrance of a great improvement in the channel in consequence of the late floods. There is every probability now that one of the Gipps Land Company's steamers will be dispatched for Sale and Bairnsdale early this week. The opening of the lakes is opportune, as the bad state of the roads renders traffic tedious and uncertain. We may mention that the escort now collecting at Sale, to reach Melbourne, probably by next Port Albert boat, will, it is thought, reach 10,000 ounces for the last month's yield.

Mr. A. H. Willis, manager of the Tarnagulla branch of the Colonial Bank, has been missing since Thursday, 13th instant. He had been to Sandhurst upon business connected with the bank, and was expected back at Tarnagulla on Thursday, but did not arrive. He was known to have had in his possession about £5000 when he left Tarnagulla. His non-appearance, in connection with other circumstances, has suggested very ugly conclusions. The mystery attending his disappearance, however, may yet be cleared up in many ways. Travelling in the bush with such a large sum of money is at all times a dangerous course, and it is just possible that Mr. Willis's non-arrival at Tarnagulla may have been caused otherwise than of his own free will. The local papers state that when the clerks went to business on Thursday they were somewhat surprised to see the evidence of some confusion in the general appearance of the internal arrangements of the bank, and as the manager did not put in an appearance, as was his wont, at a particular hour, inquiries were made and balances counted, and it did not require much research on the part of those who were engaged in the unpleasant duty before they discovered that a very considerable sum of money had been abstracted from the coffers of the bank. The next link in the chain of reasoning was that no other person than the manager of the bank could have obtained access to the place where the money was deposited on the preceding day, so large a portion of which was now missing. The authorities of the bank are actively engaged in obtaining a correct knowledge of the total deficiency; and one of the police inspectors has been actively engaged in an examination of the premises, while other members of the force are upon the track of the absentee. Mr. Willis is a native of Tasmania, connected with a very respectable family there, and one of his relations has a seat in the House of Assembly of that colony. The report in Melbourne is that Willis carried off with him £2000 in £10 notes, and that upon his account being examined, further defalcations were discovered to the extent of £1800. He left on horseback, and took the money away in a valise. He is supposed to have gone towards New South Wales. His wife and children are at Tarnagulla. The Bendigo *Evening News*, of Saturday, states that Mr. Willis visited Sandhurst on Wednesday last, and put up his two horses at livery with Mr. Featherstone. On Thursday he had the pole taken out of his buggy, and a pair of shafts put in its place, and hiring a horse from Mr. Featherstone left his yard, informing him that he would return to-day or to-morrow at least. The same journal adds that there are no grounds for any ugly rumours at present, and that no doubt Mr. Willis will be in Sandhurst at the time specified.—*Herald*.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

BEFORE their Honors Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice HARGRAVE, and Mr. Justice FAUCETT.

NEW TRIAL MOTION.

CANNING V. BROWN AND ANOTHER.

The argument in this case, part heard on Wednesday, was resumed and concluded.

It was a motion, on rule nisi, for new trial of an action upon a cheque for £200 wherein the plaintiff had obtained a verdict.

Mr. Fisher, for defendants, appeared in support of the motion, and Mr. Darley and Mr. Butler in support of the verdict.

The plaintiff was Mr. Marinus Francis Alfred Canning. The defendants were Messrs. James Brown and Alexander Brown, trading under the style of James and Alexander Brown. The case was tried at the last *nisi prius* sittings before Mr. Justice Faucett and a jury of four. The plaintiff had been manager of a station called Redbank, in the Burnett District, Queensland, as a partner of James Brown, one of the defendants, and the cheque sued upon was given to him (with another cheque for £100) by James Brown, in the name of the firm, on the execution of the following agreement:—"Redbank, Burnett, 14th November, 1866.—It is this day agreed between James Brown of the one part, and Marinus Francis Alfred Canning of the other part, that the partnership heretofore subsisting between them as graziers, in the colony of Queensland, shall be as from this day dissolved, and the said James Brown shall pay all liabilities of the firm of Brown and Canning up to this date, and shall also pay all orders drawn by the said M. F. A. Canning, and signed by him (Alfred Canning), on J. and A. Brown, Newcastle, on account of the Redbank Station, and shall pay the said M. F. A. Canning the sum of £300 in cash, and deliver to the said M. F. A. Canning three horses belonging to the Redbank Station, named respectively, Molly (bay mare), Polly (bay mare), and Tom Noddy (bay gelding). And the said James Brown, on behalf of himself and the firm of James and Alexander Brown, of Newcastle, hereby gives to the said Marinus Francis Alfred Canning a receipt in full of all demands to this date. And the said M. F. A. Canning on his part agrees to relinquish all interest in, or claim to, the Redbank Station from this date, and hereby delivers up the same to the said James Brown, stipulating to have the use of the dwelling-house at Redbank for himself and family until he can make arrangements to remove them and his household furniture and effects from the said dwelling house. The said James Brown to receive all debts due to the Redbank station. Horses belonging to the said M. F. A. Canning to be allowed to remain in the Redbank paddock if required."

Before the plaintiff went to Redbank he had obtained an advance from J. Brown (in the name of J. and A. Brown) of £100 upon his promissory note, which note had not been paid. Plaintiff's liability (or supposed liability) upon the promissory note was placed as a set-off. The principal issue was, whether the plaintiff still remained liable to the firm upon this note or had been released from such liability by the firm under the before recited agreement. This was chiefly dependant upon another question: whether Alexander Brown had been a partner in the station? Upon this point the evidence was very conflicting. Many objections, some of them of a lengthy technical character, were raised and discussed during the progress of the case. In particular, there had been a strong contest as to the admissibility of the agreement already given. It was executed in Queensland, and according to the Stamp Act of that colony (substantially the same as that of New South Wales) required to have duty stamps upon it to the value of 2s. 6d. at the time of execution, or within a month afterwards. If unstamped the agreement was not enforceable or admissible in evidence, either at law or in equity; but, as in this colony, it could have legal force given to it at any time before being tendered in evidence by the affixture of an additional stamp of 6d. (twenty per cent. upon the proper duty) by way of penalty. The agreement relied upon had not been stamped in due time, but stamps to the value of 3s. had been affixed to it before it was tendered in evidence. These, however, were ordinary duty stamps, and it was contended that the extra stamp—for the sixpence fine—should be a stamp showing upon the face of it that it had been affixed by the authority of the Commissioners by way of penalty, as it was only in this way that a document which had not been stamped in due time could be made admissible. The Judge at *nisi prius* had been inclined to think that this objection was fatal, but had admitted the evidence, reserving the question for the decision of the full Court. It was now maintained, however, that, even assuming this objection to be perfectly valid, if sustained by the evidence, there was no proof that the penalty stamp had not been affixed by order of the Commissioners. Whether or not the agreement had been properly admitted in evidence was a principal question now. The law of Queensland had been proved by the evidence of a Queensland attorney, and one of the points now at issue was whether it had been sufficiently proved. There was a further, and indirect question, however, as to the admissibility and effect of some proceedings in an equity suit in Queensland, which had been admitted in evidence on the question as to whether both defendants were partners in the Redbank station. The suit was instituted by a bank to which J. and A. Brown had transferred their interest as mortgagees of the station. J. Brown was the nominal plaintiff, and had made the necessary affidavits. In these it was averred that J. and A. Brown were partners, and J. Brown had acted upon the injunction obtained on the faith of such affidavits. But defendants' case was that J. Brown had taken no part in the getting up of the suit, and had simply done what he was required to do by the attorneys for the bank. One question was whether the evidence upon this point had been properly admitted.

The Court refused to disturb the verdict. It was held that the law of Queensland had been properly proved by the evidence of an attorney of that colony, and that as it had been so proved it was for the Court to construe such law. As to whether the agreement had or had not been sufficiently stamped there was some difference of opinion upon the Bench, but the effect of their Honor's decision was that it had been sufficiently stamped, and had been properly received in evidence. The evidence in reference to the equity suit in Queensland had been properly received not as proof of a proceeding in another Court, but as statements made by, or in presence of, a defendant which tended to prove the existence of a partnership (in the Redbank station) in himself and his brother—a co-defendant. Whether both defendants were partners in the station (of which as to matter of absolute fact there was considerable doubt on the Bench) there was sufficient evidence to justify the jury in finding that their had been a partnership. This being so there was ample consideration to the firm for the making of the agreement, and the release of the plaintiff from his liability on the promissory note which had been pleaded as a matter of set-off.

Rule discharged with costs.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

Plans of distribution and accounts current were confirmed in the estates of John Scoble, John Maclean, James Millar, Francis Brown, Frederick E. G. Croft, Murdoch Mackenzie, and Charles R. C. Tindale.

On motion by Mr. Stephen, and the usual affidavits, the estate of Dibbs and Co. was released from sequestration.

Creditors' directions in the estate of Richard Milham were ratified, on the motion of the official assignee.

In the estate of Martin Kaiser, an adjourned certificate meeting. The sixty-day account having been filed, and insolvent having attended the special meeting directed to be called, a certificate was granted.

The rules nisi put down for hearing to-day were postponed until the 27th June.

Before the REGISTRAR.

In the estate of Neil M'Intosh, a first meeting. Six debts were proved.

In the estate of Hugh E. Dewar, a first meeting. No appearance.

SURRENDER.

George Oldfield, of Bowenfels, labourer. Liabilities, £292 9s. 5d. Assets, £12. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, June 21.—At 11: William H. Mullen, Robert C. Smith, third. Henry G. Child, William Ewing, Mary A. Linforth, Edgar Ray, Francis Smith (trading as F. Smith and Co.), Gerolamo Carandini, John Hampton, single.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, June 25.—At 11: Charles Murray, Richard Randall Randolph, John Walton, Philip Smeltzer, Joseph Matthews, Edward Spofforth, Alexander M'Cowan, Leopold Rawack, Jules Joubert, Thomas John Rochfort, Matthew Finnigan, Walter Reever, Richard John Kimber, Charles Dean, Adam Robson, Enos Williams, Peter Winter, Thomas Delohery, Henry Joseph, William David Bourke, James Fitzgerald, William Griffin, Robert Cameron, Edward C. Fortescue.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Levey, Birrell, Pearce, and Dangar.

Of seventeen prisoners, two were discharged and three were remanded.

Three persons were fined 5s. each for drunkenness.

Mary Clarke, Cicely Sandiland, and Eliza Brown, vagrants, were sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

John Connolly, a barrowman, was found guilty of having stolen four fruit cases, of the value of 6s., the property of Dennis Hook, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned one month.

John Garton and James Whelan were charged with assault and robbery. Matthew M'Ateer, of Albert-street, Redfern, deposed that he has known the prisoners for years, and a few minutes after 12 o'clock on Saturday night was with them, until about 2 o'clock, drinking at Pilley's public-house, Bullanaming-street; he changed a cheque for which the landlord gave him a £5 note and a £1 note; he afterward changed the £1 note for silver, and put the £5 note in an envelope, with a certificate of character, closed it, and wrote upon it his own name and address; between 2 and 3 o'clock he left alone to go home, and was sober enough to know what he was about; when about twenty yards of his house he saw the two prisoners coming towards him, and he said, "What brings you here?" Whelan said, "We have a little business to settle with you," and at the same time gave him a blow which knocked him down; while he was in the act of rising, and Garton was striking at him, Whelan thrust his hand into his breast pocket, took out the envelope containing the £5 note, and gave him a blow which caused him to stagger and fall; when he was down Garton kicked him; witness called out "Leave me alone, Jem, you have what you wanted;" Whelan then called Garton, and they went away together; on Sunday forenoon he went to Whelan, and asked him for the envelope he took away, when he denied that he had it; witness then complained to the police. Henry M. Pilley, of Redfern, publican, deposed that a few minutes after 12 o'clock on Sunday morning the prisoners and the prosecutor came to his house, with a man named Spence and another whose name he does not know; he changed a £6 cheque for M'Ateer, giving him a £5 note and a £1 note, for which latter note he afterwards gave him silver; about 2 o'clock they all went out together; M'Ateer was not drunk; about a quarter of an hour afterwards he saw the prisoners again in the house; one of them said, "We have not left your house since we first came in, have we?" to which he replied, "You have all been out and in since you first came;" he could not swear that they had been five minutes out of the house since they came in together. For the defence Mr. Roberts called Robert Spence, who deposed that about 11 o'clock he met with M'Ateer, at Coombes's public-house; M'Ateer said that he had received £8 in the morning; that he had been drinking all day, and spent £1 and lost another; witness left Coombes's at 12 o'clock with the prosecutor, the prisoners, and a man named Potter, and went to Pilley's public-house, and remained there drinking some time; about 2 o'clock, M'Ateer was sitting asleep, with one boot off, and apparently very drunk; between 2 and 3 o'clock witness, Potter, and the prisoners, left the house together, and after proceeding a short distance together, separated, each taking the direction of his own home. Several witnesses gave similar evidence. Mr. Roberts submitted that the case for the prosecution—resting solely on the evidence of a man concerning whom there is abundant testimony that he was too drunk to know how he lost his money—was sufficiently answered by the witnesses he had called for the defence. Their Worships considered that it was a case for the inquiry of another tribunal, and committed them for trial at the Central Criminal Court. Bail allowed in £100 each, with sureties in a like amount.

George Mason, 17, was charged with larceny. Samuel Skinner, residing at Magher's boarding-house, Clarence-street, deposed that prisoner stopped one night at the same place, and slept in the same room with him; next day he missed his watch; the watch produced is the same, is his property, and is worth £7. Henry D. James, of Castlereagh-street, pawnbroker, deposed that on last Tuesday evening prisoner pledged to him the watch produced for 35s.; he said it was his own. Prisoner admitted the charge. Committed for trial at Quarter Sessions.

John Byrne was summarily convicted of having stolen certain plasterers' tools, valued at 15s., the property of John Donohoe. It transpired that prisoner has been but a few days out of gaol. To be imprisoned three months.

Ellen Lewis, having threatened Ann Elliott that she would murder her, was ordered to give sureties of the peace for six months, or in default to be imprisoned that term.

On the summons paper were fifteen cases, of which two were dismissed and six were struck out. Elijah Maddocks was found guilty of having wilfully damaged certain premises of Robert Henderson, of which he was tenant, by pulling down when about to vacate the premises, an oven (built by himself) of brick and stone, and was ordered to pay £5 damages, or to be imprisoned one month. In Smith v. Davis, a suit for wages, an order was made for payment. Four persons were fined, some 10s. and others 20s., for breaches of the by-laws for the regulation of carriages plying for hire.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Pinhey, Thornton, Oatley, Cohen, and Jolly have been summoned for Bench duty on Friday.

WATER POLICE COURT

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. H. H. Voss.

Jeremiah Harrington a seaman of the Charlotte Andrews for drunkenness and disorderly conduct on board, was fined 20s. or to be imprisoned two days.

David Haywood, 49, was sent to gaol for one month as an idle and disorderly character.

John Thompson, 13, was brought up by sergeant Dwyer under the provisions of the Industrial Schools Act. He was found last night standing in the rain in George-street, said he had no home and that he slept the night before in an iron boiler at the Circular Quay. His father it appears is too old to do much work, and said he could not maintain the lad, who was in the habit of wandering about the street and slept in the open air. Their Worships sent him on board the Vernon.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

IN EQUITY.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at 11 o'clock: Motions and Petitions.—Rattray v. Blanchard and others, hearing.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—At 10.30: Shepherd v. Goodey, proposal for lease; at 11 a.m.: Simpson v. Coleman, adjourned examination.

TERM LIST.—Motions Generally:—Motion: Exparte Tranter, prohibition, Justices' Act, 14 Vic. No. 43, and 17 Vic. No. 39; Solomon v. Johnson, to review Prothonotary's taxation. Demurrers: Scholes v. Tysoe; Sempill v. Oriental Bank; Hunter and another v. M'Donald; Murnin v. United Insurance Company of Sydney.

DISTRICT COURT.

CA. SA. MOTIONS.—Rehearing: Interpleader, Ward v. Gilchrist.

CAUSE LIST.

3377 Smith v. Q. S. N. Co, part heard	3414 Willett v. Jerrell
3383 Keely v. Milligan	3424 M'Kee v. Gedye
3413 Harrison v. Crittendon	3426 Denning v. Gedye
	3441 Gotch v. Callen,

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses; at 12 o'clock, Fat Sheep and Cattle.

S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts.

MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides.

O. B. EBSWORTH.—At his Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides.

IRWIN AND TURNER.—At their Produce Stores, at half-past 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Leather.

J. DEVLIN.—At Lime-street Wharf, at 10 o'clock, Pigs; at his Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Bark, Tallow, Hides.

H. R. REID.—At a quarter-past 10 o'clock, Hides, Woolpacks.

GRISDALE AND M'DONNOUGH.—At 157, Elizabeth-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Horses, Safeties, Harness; at their Rooms, at 2 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.

C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Ironmongery, Books, Plated Goods.

W. C. BUSH AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.

J. SOLOMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Cigars, Tobacco.

FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Galvanized Iron, Paints, White Lead, Tarpaulins, Oils, Sheathing Felt.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Manchester Goods, Drapery, Ribbons, Merinos, Hosiery, Slops.

R. F. STUBBS and CO.—At the C. and R. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, at 3 o'clock, Cedar.

J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Bottled Stout, Porter, and Ale.

LAVERACK AND GIBSON.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw; at their Sale Yards, at 11 o'clock, Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry, Fruit.

S. GRAHAM.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw.

W. G. HENFREY.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw.

J. W. CARNE.—At Ellis and Butler's, at 12 o'clock, Cows.

ELLIS AND BUTLER.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw; at their Mart, at half-past 11 o'clock, Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry; at half-past 1 o'clock, Farm Produce; at 2 o'clock, Fruit.

INGLIS AND DUNN.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw; at their Mart, at 12 o'clock, Calves, Pigs, Poultry; at half-past 12 o'clock, Farm and Dairy Produce.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Clothing, Musical Box, Watches, &c.

THE SHERIFF.—At the Commercial Hotel, King-street, at noon, Interest in Tools and Plant of Wright's Type Foundry, Yurong-street.

ENTERTAINMENT TO AN OLD AUSTRALIAN TRADER.—On Tuesday evening, April 2nd, Captain Monro of the "Marquis of Argyle," was met by a number of friends and gentlemen connected with the Australian trade, and entertained to dinner in the saloon of the New City Club, St. Michael's, Cornhill, London. Stephen Thompson, Esq., managing partner of the Aberdeen clipper line, occupied the chair, and Captain Merchant filled the office of vice-president. Dinner was served in the Club's best style, and was highly appreciated by the numerous guests who showed a just and generous relish of the many well served dishes. After the usual loyal toasts, the toast of the evening was then given by the chairman, who mentioned the pleasure it afforded him to propose the health and welfare of such a generous and warmhearted veteran of the deep as Captain Monro, who had braved so many breezes, and outlived so many dangers, and was still sufficiently fresh and vigorous to launch his bark upon another long voyage, which he and the present company trusted would prove both speedy and prosperous. Captain Monro replied feelingly, and alluded to the friendship between himself and Mr. Thompson and family, which had been of mutual enjoyment, and of such a character as he would ever cherish a fond remembrance. Among the other toasts proposed were "The Prosperity of the Australian Trade and Merchants," by the Chairman, and acknowledged by Mr. Ogg, who also gave "The Captains of the Aberdeen Clipper Line," responded to by Captain Philip. The Chairman likewise desired a special bumper to the health and happiness of Messrs. Hopcroft and Broadwater, to which Mr. Broadwater replied in a speech of the utmost liberality of political sentiment. During the latter part of the evening songs and toasts followed in succession, and, after singing "Auld Lang Syne" and the "Anthem," the happy company broke up, testifying largely to the perfect success of the evening's entertainment.—*Aberdeen Free Press*.

FIRE INSURANCE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—A. B. writes in Wednesday's *Herald*: "When we see, year after year, fires increasing largely in number and magnitude, when we remark that they occur *almost without an exception*, on business premises, insurance against fire is a boon, for which the public are certainly not overtaxed."

Will A. B. inform me why I, and many others occupying private houses, not connected with business, should be called on to pay increased rates.

I am, &c.,
C. D.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Knowing your columns are always at the service of those desirous of assisting our fellow-men by those who have discovered anything that will tend to the improvement in the health and habits of those amongst whom we live, I have frequently noticed in your paper several letters on the use of maize meal, the excellence of which no one can question, but there seems to be a difficulty in getting people to use it, which is a great pity as we are such a large corn-growing country. I have used it in my family for several years, and I find they keep in much better health than when accustomed to eat meat twice a day. Lately, I have tried half maize meal and half oatmeal, and I find it much better, and I think those who object to maize meal alone on account of the strong taste, will find a great improvement by mixing it as I have recommended, and it is cheap living where there is a family. For my part, I would do all I could to get the consumption of our colonial-grown corn into more general use, knowing we should be a healthier people if we used more of it and less animal food.

I remain, Sir,
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Sydney, June 19th.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	81	0	0
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	4	0	8
Rum	109	10	0
Wine	109	13	0
Cigars	12	15	0
Tea	10	15	0
Pilotage	9	19	8
Dues	1	15	0
Ad valorem	20	11	6
Package charge	12	13	0
Total	£372	12	10

Messrs. Raynes, Treeve, and Co. report having sold by auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, the following properties:—Allotment land, freehold, Glebe Road, part of the Lyndhurst Estate, with a four-roomed wood cottage, for £230, Mr. D. Anssel, purchaser; the residues of 99 years' leases of portions of the Bishopthorpe Estate, two-story brick shop and dwelling-house at the junction of Harden-street with the Glebe Road, for £600; four-room brick cottage adjoining the above, for £85, Mr. L. Moran, purchaser; two brick cottages, Derwent-street, Bishopthorpe, for £480, Mr. Brown, purchaser; the residue of twenty-eight years' leases, portions of St. Philip's glebe, Glebe, five-roomed weatherboard cottage, near Norton-street, on the Glebe Road, for £85; six-roomed cottage and four-roomed cottage adjoining the above, for £165; two-storey brick shop and dwelling house, containing eight rooms, and wooden cottage at the rear, with four rooms, situate at the junction of Denham-street, with the Glebe Road, for £300; and by private sale, two allotments, 33 feet each, on the Glenmore Road and Hopewell-street, Paddington, at 43s. foot for each frontage, Mr. W. Knust, purchaser; allotment of land Hopewell-street, 30 feet frontage, at 43s. per foot, Mr. J. Sims purchaser; allotment of land on the Glenmore Road, 33 feet frontage, at 43s. per foot, Mr. S. Sims, purchaser; four-room brick cottage, Athlone-place, Parramatta-street, for £160, Mr. W. J. Taylor purchaser; two four-room brick cottages, Gipps-street, Paddington, for £240, Mr. M'Quade purchaser; the residue of ninety-nine years' lease of allotment of land, with four-room brick cottage, Pitt-street, Mount Lachlan Estate, for £250, Mr. R. Reeve purchaser.

Only a few of the parcels of wool offered at public sales to-day were of any importance. For these there was fair competition, and considering the state of the market, satisfactory prices were realised. About 250 bales were offered, and the greater portion sold at:—For scoured, 17d. to 20½d.; fleece, 15d. to 17d.; handwashed, 10¾d. to 11½d.; greasy, 5d. to 6d.; skinwool, 8½d.; locks, 6d. to 8¾d. Sheepskins were rather easier, and brought from 4½d. to 5¾d.

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench's catalogue comprised 83 bales wool, of which 69 bales were disposed of as follows:—EAH, 52 bales scoured at 20½d.; H&J, 10 bales fleece at 16¼d.; ditto, 1 bale locks, &c., at 8¾d.; F, 6 bales fleece at 16d.

Messrs. Irwin and Turner sold, MDxn over Kingsgate, 6 bales fleece at 17d.; 2, slightly damaged, 13¾d.; 3 skin wool, 7d. to 8½d.; 1 greasy lambs, 5d.; 1 handwashed, 10¾d.; 1 locks, 7d.; and 8 lots sheepskins at 4½d. to 5¾d.

Messrs. Mort and Co. offered 113 bales, and sold—C&M, 28 fleece at 15½d.; MK, 16 at 15d; JG, 25 at 16d.; UE, 6 scoured at 17d.; gB, 8 greasy at 6d.; 4 greasy at 5d. to 6d.; 2 handwashed, at 11¾d.; 4 fleece, at 13d. to 14¾d.; 2 locks, 6d.; 2 scoured, at 18d.

The Rangatira (s.) took 15,000 sovereigns on freight for Melbourne.

We have Melbourne papers to the 17th instant. The *Argus* of that date reports as to the markets:—

In the import markets business in all branches continues to evince inactivity. In breadstuffs, we note the sale of about fifty tons of outside brands of Adelaide flour, for shipment to England, at £11 10s. There is still a fair inquiry for cornsacks, and business is said to be pending at 12s 9d to 13s for Dundees. Woolpacks are disposed of at advancing rates, a parcel of well on to twenty bales having been placed at 4s 4½d, thus confirming the advance sought to be established. There are no sellers now to be met with under 4s 6d. The demand for candles on Sydney account sustains this market, which otherwise must have receded, in the face of such heavy arrivals as are now beginning to drop in. A consignment of a thousand boxes in a line has, we understand, been closed for shipment at 10½d in bond. A movement in quicksilver has led to the disposal of a hundred bottles, comprising the greater portion of what could be obtained on the spot, as well as parcels to arrive. The price realised was withheld, but we learn that a considerable advance on 2s 6d—the rate which prices had lately touched—will now be demanded. A line of seventy cases of German Havana-shaped cigars has changed hands at about 35s. In kerosene oil a few small parcels of outside brands have been placed with the trade at 2s 7d. Sales of Kirkliston whisky, in case, are mentioned at 9s.

We have files from Adelaide, to the 13th instant. The following report of the markets is given by the *Register*:—

Flour continues very firm. Several hundred tons of country have been sold at £10 10s per ton. Town brands are worth £11 to £11 10s per ton. Wheat.—There are many buyers, and very little is offering. Several farmers' lots have been sold at 4s 6½d to 4s 7d per bushel, but large parcels are worth more money. General Merchandise.—In the import market to-day very few transactions have come under our notice. Business, as a whole, is very dull, and the only article that seems to move [illegible] in moderate trade lots is galvanized iron. Cornsacks have found purchasers at 11s 6d for twenty bales.

The same journal of the 12th says:—

A meeting of the creditors of E. J. F. Crawford, brewer, Hindmarsh, took place this afternoon, when a statement of his liabilities was placed before the creditors, as follows:—Liabilities, £5525; assets, £4400; secured creditors, £1126. There were about twenty-five creditors present. Several propositions were made, but finally it was resolved to adjourn the meeting until Monday next, at 3 p.m., to enable Mr. Crawford to offer a composition.

Hobart Town papers are to the 12th. The *Mercury* has the following as to the markets:—

The latest advices from Melbourne to Saturday last, show that wheat was in demand there at 4s 9d per bushel for shipment to England, but there was a difficulty in finding parcels sufficiently large to be worth while purchasing for that purpose. Merchants and speculators can fi[illegible] parcels large enough for any purpose in Launceston, and those desirous of shipping in quantity to England would find it to their advantage to charter vessels and ship direct from this port to London or Liverpool. Prices remain as usual here. Flour, £9 5s to £9 10s per ton. Wheat, 3s 10d to 4s; oats, 2s to 2s 3d; bran, 1s per bushel. Potatoes, plentiful, at £3 per ton, package included. Potted butter is in demand at 1s 2d per lb., wholesale; fresh butter, 1s 6d to 1s 8d per lb. retail.

A NEW DIAMOND.—We take the following from the *Cape of Good Hope Standard* of the 19th April:—"The Government has received from the vicinity of Hope Town a stone which is declared to be a real diamond. It weighs between twenty-one and twenty-two carats, and is estimated in its rough state as worth £500; when cut and polished it will be worth £800. The specimen has been examined by Messrs. Lione and L. Hom, residents in the town, and professional diamond-cutters, and they pronounced the stone to be a veritable diamond."

MARTIAL LAW AND MILITARY LAW.

(From the Cornhill for April.)

I. MARTIAL law and military law are totally distinct from, and indeed opposed to each other. Military law is a code which, framed for the guidance of a particular class of the community —the standing army—exists side by side with the common and statute law of the land; and its tribunals exercise their functions independently of and yet in harmony with the ordinary courts of justice, with which they do not and cannot interfere.

II. Military law also exists *in time of peace*; although when martial law has been proclaimed such of its enactments as may be necessary, for, *e. g.*, regulation of time of service, rates of pay, and generally for maintenance of discipline, are still of force. But its very existence is annual only; depending for that existence on a "standing army" as it is termed, to which class its operation is restricted, and out of which it is not permitted to pass. It is, in fact, *a code*. Intended for the preservation of military order and discipline, its provisions are clearly defined, and the sanctions annexed to their violation distinctly laid down. It may be described as a body of law framed, not for a state of aggression or of active hostilities, but designed for the better regulation of a body of forces, the object of which avowedly is, as defined by Parliament, safety, defence, and preservation.*

III. On the other hand, martial law presents considerations wholly different from these, and opposed to them. In the first place, it exists during and implies a state of war, and also a suspension, throughout the country which is the seat of war, of the ordinary methods of civil process. It supersedes, as a general rule, the ordinary courts of justice, and in their place substitutes an arbitrary military tribunal; the maxim being, *inter arma leges silent*. "According to every definition of martial law," says a learned American lawyer, "it suspends for the time being all the laws of the land, and substitutes in their place *no law*: that is, the mere will of the military commander."† Further, martial law is not, like military law, confined to one class only of the community, but includes in its operation *all classes*, without distinction, who may be residing in the country which is the seat of war. And this is a consequence arising out of a state of facts. For the proclamation which under circumstances of admitted necessity calls martial law into existence, is not to be considered as the legal creation of that law, but is merely a statement of facts which of their own force have rendered that law necessary. In a beleaguered city, for example, the state of siege lawfully exists *because* the city is beleaguered. Martial law in brief involves in its own nature, and of necessity, the suspension of the ordinary securities for civil liberty; and their merging in the absolute will of the individual who for the time being is clothed with military command. So much, indeed, is this the case, that in the United States, where the safeguards for the liberty of the subject are if anything more stringent and more jealously guarded than with us, martial law has been proclaimed for the sole purpose that it may bring with it what by American lawyers has been held to be its natural and proper consequence,—the placing of the laws of the land in abeyance, and substituting in their place the arbitrary, and for the time irresponsible, will of a military superior.‡

It is not by this to be understood that the proceedings of the ordinary courts of justice must of necessity in all cases cease in a country subject to martial law. They may exist and exercise their functions, but they do not do so as of right or as deriving their jurisdiction for the time from the ordinary source which gives validity to their proceedings, but in subordination to military authority, and to the will of the general or other officer in command, by whose permission it is, and under whose direction they conduct judicial business and administer the law. This was the case for instance, when the Duke of Wellington had military occupation of a foreign country; and it may be observed that the definition given of martial law by that high authority is identical with that already quoted; "martial law," he declared, "was neither more nore less than the will of the general who commands the army." §

Military law, therefore, or the rules and articles of war for the government of the land or naval forces of any country, differs from martial law in the following substantial particulars, which by way of recapitulation we shall state. 1. In the classes over which their operation extends; military law affecting the army or navy alone, martial law the whole community. 2. In the time of their operation; the former being of force only, or mainly, in time of peace, the latter in time of war; the duration of the one being fixed and certain, that of the other arbitrary, and depending on the will of an individual and the existence of a certain state of facts. 3. In the mode of their creation; military law having a statutory existence under certain Acts of Parliament, martial law being called into existence arbitrarily and by force of special circumstances. In fact, the legal conditions annexed to these states respectively differ not so much in degree as in kind; and the reasoning which would be applicable to one would be of little force or validity when applied to the other.

IV. Between the exceptional state of things known as martial law, and that normal condition of political tranquillity when the laws of a country are interpreted and justice administered by the ordinary methods of civil process, there occasionally intervenes a third state, of which we have at the present time and amongst ourselves a chief example. This takes place when the ordinary safeguards which the law has provided for the liberty of the subject are in certain districts and as against certain persons, for a time, set aside by a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; a condition of things which by some common law authorities and commentators has not seldom been identified with martial law. But although the relation is intimate between the proclamation of martial law and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, yet neither the mode of procedure nor its results are in these cases by any means the same. In the one case—that of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act—civil authority is, indeed, as against certain suspected persons, in abeyance; but its place is not taken, at least in this country it has not been taken, by either the law military or the law martial. Those who have been deprived of their liberty in consequence of the Act being suspended may, indeed, be kept in confinement for an indefinite period until tranquillity is restored and the ordinary legislative securities against arbitrary imprisonment are again in force; but if they are brought to trial it must be before the regularly constituted tribunals, and the trial must be conducted by the ordinary means, and in due form of law. The suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act is also itself the result of a solemn and deliberative act of the Legislature, which alone can make such suspension legal, and which also determines its duration. In the other case, that of the law martial, it is as has been shown, of the essence of such a condition of things that military authority, and the dispensing of justice according to the rule and peremptory methods of military procedure, should reign supreme over every other form of jurisdiction.

V. There is also an important distinction to be taken between the proclamation of martial law in any part of Great Britain and its proclamation in a colony at a distance from the seat of the central government. When for any cause the ordinary administration of justice has been arrested in any part of Great Britain, recourse is had to Parliament, either to authorise martial law in advance or to indemnify Ministers for the responsibility assumed in suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus. Various Acts of Parliament have, accordingly, from time to time, been passed, to give constitutional existence to the fact of martial law, or, more correctly speaking, of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. The Act 57 George III. c. 3, for the case of an apprehended insurrection in the metropolis and in other parts of Great Britain, the indemnifying Act of 58 George III. c. 6, the Act 3 and 4 George IV. c. 4, designed for the suppression of local disturbances in Ireland, and the recent Acts, one of which is now in force, suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus in that country, are sufficient to show that in Great Britain a state not only of martial law, strictly speaking, with its incidents, but even where the ordinary course of justice is but locally and for a time interrupted, cannot exist without the exercise of the power of the supreme legislative authority.* But as to what circumstances will justify the proclamation of martial law in a colony or settlement remote from the seat of the central authority, and when there are no means of obtaining the previous sanction of Parliament or Government to those measures which may be necessary for suppressing disturbance and restoring tranquillity, is a question surrounded with difficulty, and involves conditions which in the jurisprudence of this country have not received any exact legal examination.

VI. With us in England, and in the United States also—whose legal system in this, as in so many other instances, corresponds nearly to our own—when the ordinary guarantees are once removed everything is left to the mere will of the Executive, or the person clothed with supreme military authority. There exist, however, it should be known, in some of the principal States of Europe, legal provisions by which the *etat de siege*, or what corresponds to our martial law or suspension of the Habeas Corpus, is endeavoured to be regulated in advance by way of legislative enactment. The *etat de siege* in France is defined to be "a measure of public security, which temporarily suspends the empire of the ordinary laws in one or more cities, in a province, in an entire country, and then considers them to be subject to the laws of war." Before 1789 no legislative provision had defined what should be understood by a state of siege, though it had often occurred. By the laws of the 10th July, 1791, and that of the 10th Metidor, year V, the cases of defence against foreign invasion and of internal insurrection had been provided for. Further provisions were made by the imperial decree of December 24th, 1811, and the law of the 9th and 11th August, 1849, by which the whole subject is at present governed. And by the twelfth article of the Constitution of the 14th January, 1852, modified by the Senatus Consult of November of the same year, it is declared that "the Emperor has a right to declare a state of siege (*etat de siege*) in one or more departments, subject to a reference to the Senate with the least possible delay (*sauf a en referer au senat dans le plus brief delai*). The consequences of a state of siege are regulated by law." In particular cases, indeed, the governors of colonies and commandants of military posts or places may declare a state of siege; but they are to render an immediate report, and if the central Government does not think proper to raise the siege, a proposition must be made without delay to the Legislature to maintain it.†

The constitutions of Belgium and of Italy, which are express in their guarantees of individual liberty and private rights, expressly provide that the king has no other power than that which the constitution, and the laws passed in accordance with the constitution, give him; and the king is prohibited from suspending them or dispensing with their observance: ‖ and so strictly under the law of Italy is this provision adhered to, that in the war of 1859, when it was requisite for the very existence of Sardinia that the Executive Government should be invested with extraordinary authority, Count Cavour asked from the Chambers full powers for the king, including the right of suspending the liberty of the Press and individual liberty; and in doing so he added, that the institutions of the country would remain intact, and that the question was only with regard to a momentary suspension.

VII. The exact limits, therefore, within which the authority of a governor or other person invested with supreme command may be probably exercised during a state of martial law, or what the circumstances should be which would justify martial law being proclaimed, are questions which the Legislature and courts of this country—in this differing from the jurisprudence of many States of Europe —have left unsettled. One case only is to be found in the books in which the position was discussed, and it may be interesting to give a brief outline of its facts; not only on account of the great eminence of the Judge—Lord Mansfield—who decided it, but also on account of its bearing on proceedings now in agitation in this country in connection with the recent disturbances in the colony of Jamaica. For the cases that have been referred to arising out of insurrectionary acts in Ireland are not strictly in point; as in these the substituted law was military rather than martial, depending for its maintenance on the authority of Parliament, and having its sanctions enforced according to the ordinary forms of judicial procedure.

In Fabrigas v. Mostyn,§ in which case the defendant was Governor of Minorca, then a dependency of the British Crown, the facts were, as alleged by the plaintiff, that the defendant had by force of arms made an assault on Fabrigas, and beat and wounded and ill-treated him, and then and there imprisoned him without reasonable or probable cause, contrary to the law and custom of the realm; and finally compelled him, Fabrigas, to depart from Minorca, and caused him to be carried to Carthagena, in Spain, to the plaintiff's damage, of £10,000. The defendant, the Governor, pleaded a special justification, that he was Governor of the said island of Minorca during the time, and was invested with and did exercise all the powers, privileges, and authorities, civil and military, belonging to the Governor of Minorca; and that the said Fabrigas was guilty of a riot, and was endeavouring to *cause a mutiny of the inhabitants in breach of the peace*; and that the said Governor, in order to preserve the peace, was compelled to banish, and did banish, the plaintiff from the island. Much extraneous matter, purely technical, and on which, indeed, the case eventually turned, was mixed up with the larger question as to the Governor's responsibility; but on this point the Court was clear in its opinion that an action for trespass and false imprisonment would lie in England by a native Minorquin against the Governor for such injury committed by him in Minorca; and that if the imprisonment was justifiable, the Governor must plead his authority specially.

In this celebrated cause the plaintiff, Fabrigas, did not deny that *if the facts were so*, as stated, the defendant, the Governor, would be justified in the exercise of the authority complained of; but this he denied, and put in issue whether the fact of the plea alleging acts of sedition was true. And Lord Mansfield, in delivering the judgment of the Court, declared in the most emphatic terms, that although locally and during his government no action would lie against the Governor, yet for an abuse of the authority delegated to him by the king's letters patent under the Great Seal, he could be tried in the king's courts: "So that," observed the Chief Justice, emphatically, "the Governor must be tried in England to see whether he has exercised the authority delegated to him legally and properly; or whether he has abused it *in violation of the laws of England and the trust so reposed in him*. It does not follow from hence," proceeded his lordship, "that let the cause of action arise where it may, a man is not entitled to make use of every justification his case will admit of which ought to be a defence to him. If he has acted right according to the authority with which he is invested, he must lay it before the Court by way of plea, and the Court will exercise their judgment whether it is sufficient justification or not. In this case, if the justification had been proved, the Court might have considered it a sufficient answer; and if the nature of the case would have allowed of it, might have adjudged that the raising of a mutiny was a good ground for such a summary proceeding. I can conceive cases in time of war in which a governor would be justified, though he acted very arbitrarily, in which he would not be justified in time of peace. Suppose, during a siege, or upon an invasion of Minorca, the Governor should judge it proper to send people out of the island, and take them up as spies, it would be very fit to see whether he had acted as a governor of a garrison ought, according to the circumstances of the case."

This judgment contains the principle to which, under the existing law of England, any similar case must now be referred, and on which it must be decided. It places, as will be observed, no limits on the exercise of authority, nor does it define *ab ante* what state of facts would or would not justify in a disaffected district and for purposes of public peace, the proclamation of martial law. But it does decide: 1. That the authority of a governor or other person in supreme command is, during a time of insurrection, practically unlimited save by the necessities of his position. 2. That for excess of jurisdiction he is amenable, after his jurisdiction as governor has ceased, to the King's Courts, at the suit of private persons (or under the present law, if they are dead, at the suit of their representatives), who may have received damage from his acts; and 3. That the question as to whether he has exceeded the legitimate bounds of his authority will be for the Court to decide on a plea of justification being raised, based on the circumstances in which the district or colony was placed during the period of his command.

* Preamble to the Mutiny Act.

† By Mr. Cushing. *Opinion of the Attorneys-General of the United States*, vol. viii. p. 373.

‡ *Opinion of Attorneys-General, ut supra.*

§ *Hansard's Parliamentary Debates*, 3rd Series, vol. cxv. p. 880. April 1, 1851.

* *Steph. Com.*, vol. 1, p. 147.

† BOUILLET, *Dict. des Sciences, &c.*, p. 622. TRIPIER, *Code Politique*, p. 389.

‡ See *Code Civil Belge*. §§ 7. 8. 10, 12, 78, 130. *Annuaire de deux Mondes*, 1858-9, p. 197. Statuto, Art. 26, 27, 28.

§ Reported *Cowper*, 161, and 2 *Smith's L Cas.*, p. 626.

NEW REREDOS AND ALTAR IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

(From the Illustrated News, April 27.)

THE works of restoration which have recently been executed in Westminster Abbey, and were for the first time exhibited, in a nearly complete state, at the services of Easter Sunday last, include a new reredos or altar-screen, with the altar-table, the sedilia, and the new tesselated pavement surrounding the altar.

The ancient altar-screen was of extreme richness, and appears—from the style of the remains, and some vestige of an heraldic device found on one of them—to have been executed about the time of King Edward IV. But this treasure of mediæval art was sacrilegiously mutilated in the reign of Queen Anne, to make way for a "classic" marble altar-piece originally intended for Whitehall Chapel, but which was presented by that queen to the Abbey. Probably we may regard the circumstance as one of the earliest indications of the revival of Gothic art, that, in 1824, this discordant addition to the church was taken down. On its removal the old screen was found to have been almost cut to pieces; enough, however, could be traced out to prove that its design was in many respects the same as that of the back or eastern side remaining of the same screen, which faces the Chapel of King Edward the Confessor. Mr. Matthew Wyatt, who was then the architect to the Dean and Chapter, employed Bernasconi, the celebrated Italian modeller, to restore the screen in his artificial stone, a work which he executed with great skill. A sham stone altar was erected at the same time, consisting, it is said, of a pile of street paving as a core, finished in the front and at the sides with ornamental plaster-work, by Bernasconi, the slab forming its top being of black marble. In even worse taste, a monument was also erected on the site of the old sedilia, in commemoration of King Sebert, the traditional founder of the Abbey. This was constructed of brick, cement, and tar cord.

Of late years it was, however, strongly felt that all these mean and artificial materials were unworthy the most conspicuous and hallowed part of the sanctuary of a sacred edifice that is virtually the principal cathedral of reformed England. Accordingly the present restorations were originated by the Rev. Lord John Thynne, the Sub-dean; and their design and superintendence were intrusted to Mr. Gilbert Scott, R.A., who has done so much towards illustrating and preserving the antiquities of the Abbey. It was resolved to retranslate into alabaster and marble the work of the reredos, which had been reproduced in artificial stone in 1824, subject, however, to any modifications which might be authorised on finding evidence of deviation from the original design. In doing this, great help has been received from Mr. Brown, who directed the work for Bernasconi. Some fragments also of the original reredos have been found.

We should mention that in the Abbey are preserved under glass—and still bearing vestiges or evidences proving the original enrichment to have consisted of delicate tempera paintings, mosaics, gilding, and precious stones —the remains of what some consider to have been an altar frontal, but which, with greater probability, M. Viollet le Duc and others think was a retabulum: its date is decided by the occurrence of castles—*i. e.*, the device of Queen Eleanor of Castile. Whether this relic did or did not once serve as a retabulum in the Abbey, it appears to have been thought advisable to refer to it only in order, we believe, to determine the length of the central recess of the reredos, and correspondingly of the altar-table—viz., 11 feet. In that central recess, under Bernasconi's five beautiful canopies (then intended to be reproduced in alabaster), it was decided to insert a mosaic picture of "The Last Supper." The cartoon of this picture was designed and drawn in colours, full-sized, by the artist-firm of Clayton and Bell, and the work has been reproduced in mosaic by Dr. Salviati. We observe with much interest the re-introduction into the venerable edifice, after a lapse of about six centuries, of enamel mosaics of Italian manufacture. The former examples of this mode of decoration are on the tombs of Edward the Confessor, Henry III., and the son of William de Valence—all of thirteenth-century date and probably by Italian artists.

We have already intimated that the dimensions of the central recess of the reredos were determined by the central canopies and the length of the ancient retabulum. It was discovered, however, that in placing over the altar these beautiful canopies (to correspond with those on the reverse or eastern side of the screen) Bernasconi had departed from the original design; for they were found not to have existed here, the central space having been occupied by a much larger plain recess, no doubt for the reception of a rich retabulum. Unfortunately, this was not discovered till after Dr. Salviati had prepared his mosaic. Nevertheless, with a respect for the original design, the intention of which cannot be too much commended, it was determined to dispense with these canopies, notwithstanding that the mosaic would necessarily have to be set in a disproportionate border and the space added to the recess (in about the middle of which—too high, as we think—the mosaic is now placed) would be very difficult to fill, and notwithstanding that Mr. Scott would expose himself to the chance of unfair criticism. It is now decided that this added space shall be filled with a retabulum, consisting, in the lower part, of mosaic medallions in relieved framing similar in design to the old retabulum, and in the upper part of canopies in metal-work, with enamels. The rich materials of which the intended retabulum will be composed will doubtless help to give unity to the central recess; but at present the contemplated additions are only represented by cartoons suggestive of their design. We may add that it is likewise proposed to heighten with gilding the details of the architectural portions of the screen—a proposition which, carried out, will, we are satisfied, have the happiest effect. Although the central canopies are suppressed, there are four similar lateral ones (corresponding with those on the other side of the screen), which, for extreme delicacy and elaborateness of execution, are probably the most remarkable pieces of workmanship of our day. There seems little prospect of filling the niches beneath these canopies with statues. The cornice of the screen was found, when opened out in 1824, to have contained a series of sculptured, though unintelligible, subjects, united by a swinging label with escutcheons, similar in arrangement to the series illustrating the life of Edward the Confessor on the other side. These have been replaced by a series of fourteen principal subjects from the life of our Lord, excellently carved by Mr. H. H. Armstead. No attempt has been made to relieve the long line of the cornice; and here, again, respect for the ancient precedent has led to what, under altered circumstances, is obviously discordant. As a finish, this long line is extremely harsh; but of yore it was not so conspicuously inharmonious, as it then served as a base on which (certainly) stood a crucifix and two figures, or many figures, according to a drawing of Henry VIII.'s time, preserved by the Society of Antiquaries.

The sham stone altar is removed, and, as the Order in Council seems to forbid the use of stone, the altar-table is made of cedar, inlaid with other woods, and of very rich design, the front and sides being ornamented with appropriate scriptural subjects in relief, executed by Messrs. Farmer and Brindley. The old marble slab has, however, been worked into the top, and the border of the same is of peculiarly rich marble.

The so-called monument of King Sebert has been removed, and the stone bench of the sedilia found enclosed within it is now restored. The pavement in front of and around the altar was of modern character, and had extended so far forward as to bury a portion of the ancient mosaic pavement of the sanctuary. This is replaced with a tesselated pavement of marbles and enamel mosaic—not very agreeable as a colour combination—and is brought back to its original dimensions, so as to admit of the restoration of the portion of the ancient floor which it had injured and concealed. The cost of these works, which will amount to at least £6000, is defrayed from a fund appropriated to decorative purposes under the special direction of the Rev. Lord John Thynne.

During the progress of the restoration several discoveries of antiquarian interest were made, the chief among which are the finding of the bases of two of the piers of Edward the Confessor's work, now marked by and visible through two trap-doors made in the floor of the sanctuary; and the fact of the marble pillars, against which the screen had been erected, having been previously covered with paper, on which coats of arms had been painted, which are pronounced to have been those of King Edward II. and his Queen, Isabella.

CADGERS.—A life's residence in London has given us a somewhat extensive acquaintance with the cadging fraternity—the faces of many of them being vividly impressed upon our mind's eye. One gentleman especially, who used to adopt the "kecind Christian friend" *role*, and spoil our Sunday morning's meal by pouring his anathemas through the verandah unless his quasi outpourings of repentance were rewarded by a dole, we accidentally encountered smoking his cigar, and attired in morning gown, morocco slippers, and fez, on the steps of an anything but humble mansion, in one of the second-rate streets of Pimlico. Verily dignity and impudence were never more conjointly personified! On the 18th instant a great sensation was created in the neighbourhood of the Westminster Bridge Road by the appearance of a sailor who might have been wounded in the wars, had we not happily been at peace for many years prior to his advent. Dressed in the most faultless fancy ball costume as a British tar, supported on crutches, and flanked on one side by two highly interesting children, and on the other by a scarcely less interesting female carrying a baby and specimens of crochet work, the son of Neptune slowly plodded through the mud, and in less than five minutes received little more than eighteen donations.—*Parochial Critic.*

SKETCHES BY A LAW REPORTER.*

(From the Spectator.)

THERE seems to be a spell cast over everyone who attempts to write about the legal profession, which prevents the production of a really good book. There are many curious points of social and antiquarian interest connected with the practice of the law, and curious stories of traditional gossip and humorous anecdote. Moreover, a real history of the English Bench and Bar, tracing the steps by which it has gradually been formed into the most peculiar of all professions, would be a valuable contribution to the social history of the country. It is assuredly not for want of a worthy theme that successive authors have failed, and we doubt much whether the profession is in general averse to publicity. Few members of it would agree with Lord Lyndhurst's remark to Lord Campbell—that he had added a new terror to death, unless indeed they felt that their lives would not bear narrating by a biographer so lengthy and often so unmerciful. Lord Campbell's "Lives of the Chancellors and Chief Justices" were gigantic efforts in the way of book-making; with some unquestionable merits, they have defects at least equally conspicuous, and on the whole they do not extend the reputation which their compiler fairly earned in other fields. We not long ago had occasion to notice Mr. Jeaffreson's "Book about Lawyers," a work more comprehensive in contents, more gossiping in style, and a still more barefaced specimen of book-making than the works of the admirable Chief Justice and middling Chancellor just mentioned. We have now before us a volume which is as far below Mr. Jeaffreson's as that gentleman's is below Lord Campbell's, a volume which ought never to have seen the light, and which we venture to think, never would have seen it, had not the author's friends been injudicious enough to subscribe for copies. Mr. Jeaffreson is avowedly a book-maker, and a very clever one. If he would only learn to omit matters which have no perceptible connection with his subject, he would produce books which really are amusing, instead of merely containing grains of amusement intermingled with husk. The present writer, Mr. Bennet, professes to give to the world sketches from his own note-book which he has accumulated during many years of law reporting; and such a series of sketches, by a man possessing a sense of humour, might certainly be amusing. In truth, however, this book is as mere a compilation as Mr. Jeaffreson's, for though the author professes to reproduce his memoranda relating to some of the great judges, "coupled with such information from public sources as will make the notes and the statements referred to by them cohere," yet the amount of original stuff contained in the volume is infinitesimal. Much of it is mere reprint of other persons' remarks on matters utterly uninteresting, and the remainder consists of prosy lives of a few eminent judges, such as may be found in any dictionary of biography, uniformly eulogistic in tone, and interspersed with sapient common-places intended for the benefit of junior members of the Bar. The style is slipshod and often positively ungrammatical, and the very few amusing stories which have found their way into these inexpressibly dry pages have not been improved in the telling, wherever they differ from the versions given by Lord Campbell or Lord Brougham, to say nothing of Mr. Jeaffreson. Nor do we deem it desirable, as a mere matter of style, to tell the same anecdote, or propound the same moral sentiment, more than once in a book of 218 loosely printed pages.

We must, however, do Mr. Bennet the justice to say that here and there are to be found oases in the desert, small scraps of original matter inserted in the dreary waste of common-place, though it is quite another question what the value of these scraps may be when extracted. Of Lord Ellenborough, the first great man on his list, he has nothing new to tell, except that he himself, when a lad, was left in charge of a brief and undefended cause during the accidental absence of the counsel engaged, and that the Chief Justice, not liking to be kept waiting, made him produce the one necessary witness, and finished the cause before the counsel could be called. Concerning Sir Samuel Romilly there is one interesting fact related—that while on a visit to Paris in 1802, during which he saw something of French criminal procedure, he made the following remarks in his diary:—

"After every witness was examined, an examination of the prisoner took place by the judges. This would have much shocked most Englishmen, who have very superstitious notions of the rights and privileges of persons accused of crime. It should seem, however, that if the great object of all trials be to discover truth, to punish the guilty, and to afford security to the innocent, the examination of the accused is the most important, and an indispensable, part of every trial. I observed one objection to it, however, which is, that the judges often endeavour to show their ability, and gain the admiration of the audience, by their mode of cross-examining the prisoner. This necessarily makes them, as it were, parties, and gives them an interest to convict."

There never was a more genuine philanthropist than Sir Samuel Romilly, but his sensitive nature did not warp his judgment. He saw very clearly both the point of essential justice, and the danger of practical abuse, in the French method of examining the prisoner, and it is not much to the credit of English jurisprudence that we have not in sixty-five years made a single step in advance on this important subject.

Mr. Bennet has a personal story connected with Romilly which, if he would only have told it, would have illustrated the singular manner in which obsolete customs and procedure linger in the legal system of this country for generations after they have disappeared from practice. We give so much of the story as Mr. Bennet vouchsafes in his own words, and thus afford our readers a favourable specimen of his style:—

"A poor young woman of the name of Mary Ann Dix, in January, 1812, had been a prisoner in the gaol at Bristol for nearly two years. She had been originally summoned before the Episcopal Consistory Court for defaming the character of a married woman of the name of Duffey, with whom she had had a quarrel in the street. She refused to retract this aspersion on her opponent's fair fame, was pronounced to be contumacious, and was consequently sentenced to do penance in her parish church of St. Mary Redcliffe, and pay some amount of costs which her extreme poverty prevented her from doing. She was herself a pauper, and her father also, but who had managed to contribute to her maintenance in gaol from the charity of others. This sentence of penance, although pronounced in general terms, her friends could never obtain from the ecclesiastical authorities how it was to be complied with, except that she was to appear in a white sheet in the church, with a burning candle in her hand, and repeat some formula prescribed by the old law. This, I believe, was the last sentence of penance ever pronounced in Protestant England. Still contumacious, sentence of excommunication was publicly proclaimed against her, and she was taken into custody on the writ *de excommunicato capiendo*, and had remained in gaol as before mentioned. The next step in the series of ecclesiastical censures and punishments would have been to issue the writ *de heretico comburendo*, then in full force. But to have exacted the issuing of this writ, much more the carrying the exigency of it into execution, would have pushed the joke a little too far. In this dilemma, and as the Insolvent Acts then in operation did not take cognizance of ecclesiastical cases, it was thought advisable to petition Parliament on the subject, and our friend Mr. Vowles was deputed to attend in London, and superintend the presentation of this petition. It was by him entrusted to Sir S. Romilly, who advised that it should be presented by Lord Folkestone, as a prelude to a debate upon the general abuses of the Ecclesiastical Courts in the kingdom. I attended with my father and Mr. Vowles at many of the meetings with Sir S. Romilly, in the discussions which took place in the lobby of the old House of Commons, and other adjacent places. He was pleased to notice me, and I was several times patted on the head encouragingly by him."

The friendly pat seems to have driven out of Mr. Bennet's head all memory of the poor young woman and her fate, for not another word is said about her.

The next dignitary on the list is Lord Eldon, concerning whom the world has heard countless stories,—of his wit, his manners, his obstinacy, his vast legal erudition. Mr. Bennet is not the man to add anything remarkable; most of his reminiscences, which are more personal as regards Lord Eldon than in the other sections of the book, are of a very trumpery kind. One however, deserves mention, which shows how near Lord Eldon was to contributing to the list of great lawyers who have made a mess of their own private affairs:—

"In the latter part of the year 1828, I was summoned to attest the execution of his lordship's will in the parlour of his solicitor in Lincoln's Inn Fields. It was unfolded on the table, and, to my great surprise, consisted of a bundle of papers, all in his lordship's handwriting, and extending to a considerable length. It appeared to have been composed, probably at Encombe, during the long vacation, at various times; the writing being upon detached pieces of paper—some of it written on the backs of the sheets, in admired confusion. His lordship, however, pronounced it to be his last will and testament; and his execution of it was duly attested by the *three* then necessary witnesses, myself the last. Immediately on the ceremony being completed, his solicitor, Mr. Wilson, said, 'Now, my Lord, I will forthwith take this in to Brodie' (the eminent conveyancer, and his next-door neighbour), 'and let him consider this as instructions for a proper preparation of your Lordship's will *for this will never do*.' Lord Eldon: 'Well, Wilson, do as you like with it, for perhaps you are right. The anxiety of it will, at any rate, be off my shoulders—and put it upon Brodie's.' This will was subsequently settled by Mr. Brodie upon these instructions; but was not, however, the *last* will which his Lordship executed."

Concerning Lords Campbell and Truro we have eighty very dull pages, enlivened by the one anecdote of two rival attorneys' clerks having had a race which should be the first to retain the latter in a cause when he was at the bar, and of the loser having proposed that they should toss up for the serjeant! We heard but recently of a contest for the services of a living advocate, destined perhaps to equal greatness, in which the dispute was not terminated so readily or so amicably. One-third of the life of Lord Lyndhurst, which closes the series, is taken up with some boyish letters written by him from America, which are certainly not worth publication, even in the Latin in which they were originally composed, much less in Mr. Bennet's translation. There is also a detailed account of the author's being sent to France to obtain depositions in corroboration of the statements published by O'Meara, Napoleon's medical attendant at St. Helena. The only connection of Lord Lyndhurst with the story is that he, as Solicitor-General, on seeing these documents advised the Government to discontinue criminal proceedings against O'Meara for libel on Sir Hudson Lowe, but the story itself might have been interesting if better told. We are not sure that the best things in the book are not the photographs that illustrate it, which are taken from portraits, and which at least serve to show what fashionable painters made of the faces of six, if not all of them handsome, yet certainly able and accomplished lawyers.

* Select Biographical Sketches, from the Note-Books of a Law Reporter. By William Heath Bennet, barrister-at-law, London: George Routledge and Sons, 1867.

FEARFUL SCENE IN A MINE.—FIVE LIVES LOST.—A sad accident occurred in the North Levant Mine, St. Just, on the 1st April. Two miners were stopping in the 70 fathom level, going east, and knew that they approached part of an adjacent mine, Wheal Maitland, which had not been worked for thirty years. They did not, however, anticipate danger. The two miners were using hammer and picker in soft ground when water trickled through to them. It momentarily increased, and then all at once gushed out from a gap 3 feet long and 9 inches wide. Thomas Oats and his son and James Nicholas ran for their lives a distance of 40 fathoms to Wheal Game shaft, and escaped. The stream, which must have been the outpour of the accumulated waters in some of the winzes, rushed 7 or 8 fathoms to a winze which led downwards to the 85. East of this Henry Thomas, aged 53, his son William, 22, and James, 20, were at work. The father and younger son were swept from their work instantly. William scrambled up on a piece of wood, and, remaining quiet, was saved. The father was hurried at least 50 fathoms and found quite dead. James had not been discovered, but of his untimely fate there is not the least doubt. William remained in peril for a quarter of an hour, then descended, groped his way in the dark over the place where his father lay dead and covered with *debris*, and escaped up a shaft. Between the 85 and the 100 fathom levels were two sons of Captain Thomas, the resident agent—James, 22, and a lad of 13; they were in a winze thirty fathoms east of the engine shaft. They were washed down to the 100, and along it nearly to the engine shaft. As the torrent tore along this level, carrying with it loose and splintered timber, stones, and rubbish, it threw from the tramroad a waggon, flung it across the level, and this formed a barricade, against which the brothers were hurried. James was found breathing, and was speedily raised to the surface, where Mr. Richard Quick, a surgeon who resides near was in waiting, and Captain James Bennett, the other agent, had restoratives, blankets, &c. He lived twenty minutes, but was speechless. His weaker and younger brother was fearfully maimed. Nearly every bone in his body was crushed, and the splintered wood had pierced him over and over again. John Humphries, jun., and Andrew Angwin heard the rush of the water in the 100, escaped to the shaft, came up it against a heavy fall of water, and escaped. Richard Warren, an experienced and cool miner who has seen death in every form, was with William Warren, his son, a young man of 21, and his nephew, aged 17, at work in the 115fm. level. They were 30fm. from the winze down which the water streamed. He heard the torrent coming, urged his younger companions to be prompt but collected, and sent them on in front of him. They crossed under the winze, down which rushed the stream, and of course, were at once in darkness. As they approached the shaft, Warren passed his son, because he knew the level and its junction with the shaft. At this time the water tumbled around them four feet deep. Warren could not find his nephew. He had not many days recovered from a fever, and was weak. He went down in the stream in the level, or fell into the shaft; at any rate he has not yet been found. The escape of Warren and his son, two powerful men, was wondrous. The rising waters drove them from the level into the shaft, but here the water which fell from above was so weighty that they could only cling to the ladder. As their enemy rose about them, however, it was necessary to ascend or perish. The father led. In the level they could just hear each other. The son wished to give up what seemed to him a useless struggle, and to pray during their last minute or two. The father dragged him to the shaft, where the falling water drowned all sound of voices. By a kind of instinct, as they rose, the son placed each hand on a ladder-stave, under the father's foot. At the expense of swollen and excoriated hands, the son was thus assisted to keep his hold. With his head he propped up and pushed the father, who felt a weight rushing down upon him which he described as at least 5 cwt. Slowly and painfully they moved upwards, step by step, fourteen fathoms, and saved themselves. By this sad accident five lives are lost. Three bodies have already been recovered. One poor woman has lost her husband and son; a widow, with six young children, has lost the eldest, her main supporter; and Captain Thomas has lost his two sons.—*European Times.*

MR. EYRE AND THE LATE MR. GORDON.

THE following communication was addressed to the editor of the *Daily News*, and appeared in that journal on the 24th April:—

SIR,—Perhaps for the purpose of defending the great principles of liberty involved in the prosecution of Mr. Eyre, a decision based on facts showing that Mr. G. W. Gordon had been put to death solely on public grounds, and as a political expedient, by a violent act of illegality, would have most effectually served to vindicate and preserve to us intact the laws guarding the safety of the subject from oppression by the servants of the Crown. The friends of Mr. Gordon, however, believe that there was more in the matter than this.

The public already know that Mr. Eyre, after the death of Mr. Gordon (on his being called on by the Secretary of State for a justification of the execution of Mr. Gordon), assailed his memory, in respect to his private character and morals, by the foulest of accusations, betraying a vindictiveness towards the dead difficult to be paralleled. A large portion of the public desirous of the discovery of the truth are still imperfectly informed as to the antagonism which subsisted between Mr. Eyre and Mr. Gordon during the four years before his death.

The first personal offence given by Mr. Gordon to Mr. Eyre took place so long ago as 1862—Mr. Eyre having deprived Mr. Gordon of the six commissions he held as a magistrate. In the account Mr. Eyre was obliged to give to the Duke of Newcastle of this transaction, in consequence of the representations of Mr. Gordon, and his demands for redress, Mr. Eyre resorted to mis-statements of the facts of the case. This drew from the Duke of Newcastle a severe admonition of Mr. Eyre for that gross offence in a public officer.—See the Duke of Newcastle's Despatch, Parl. Pap., Session 1866—Correspondence as to the removal of Mr. G. W. Gordon from the Magistracy, page 37.)

The next offence Mr. Gordon gave to Mr. Eyre was on Mr. Gordon, in April, 1863, re-entering as a member of the House of Assembly, when, by a motion of want of confidence proposed by him, he forced Mr. Eyre to dismiss his Government, composed of the extreme section of the bigoted planters, representatives of the old pro-slavery party. Immediately after this Mr. Gordon moved for and obtained a committee of inquiry as to Mr. Eyre's conduct in what was known in the island as the "Tramway Frauds," and the mal-administration of the funds of the Main Road Board. The exposure of these transactions gave the first severe blow to damage any personal respect entertained for Mr. Eyre in Jamaica.

To explain more fully the personal relations of Mr. Eyre towards Mr. Gordon, I append to this letter a selection of extracts from the speeches of Mr. Gordon in the Assembly, with short explanations of their subjects, by which the public will see that Mr. Gordon gave to Mr. Eyre ample reasons to fear him on personal as well as public grounds. Such at least is the opinion of

A FORMER RESIDENT IN JAMAICA.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECHES OF MR. G. W. GORDON, IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, JAMAICA.

On the 17th November, 1863, a debate arose on a motion to inquire into the circumstances under which Messrs. Marsh and Espent, members of the House, had resigned their seats, it having been alleged that this was in consequence of threats from Lieutenant-Governor Eyre to deprive them of the offices held by them in case of their voting against his Government.

Mr. Gordon, in the course of his speech said:—"These cases present an imperious bearing, and display an amount of malignity and acerbity on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor which is unbecoming in any man who is appointed to govern a free country. I think, sir, that the Colonial Secretary, in selecting a gentleman to fill the office of governor, ought to act discreetly, but he has sent us a gentleman who possesses no ability, who is unjust, and who is unworthy." . . . "I mean to say that the Duke of Newcastle has inflicted a great injury on us by keeping Mr. Eyre here as long as he has done. Mr. Eyre has blundered and has dissatisfied the people to an extent I cannot describe, and I believe that their patience is nearly worn out. What good measure has he ever brought forward during his dark administration? What noble deed has he ever done to entitle him to our regard? All that characterises his administration is tyranny, and the House cannot longer temporise with him. We must let him know that we are not content any longer to be ruled by him, and we should make a strong representation to the Duke of Newcastle for his removal from a colony that he has misgoverned and thrown into confusion."—(Jamaica Parliamentary Debates, vol. 9, pp. 144 and 145.)

In February of the following year a memorial to the Queen was adopted by the Assembly, praying that Mr. Eyre might be relieved from the government of Jamaica, but without effect.—(Votes of Assembly, 16th of February, 1864, p. 385.)

On the above motion a committee of inquiry was appointed, which resulted in the decision of the English crown lawyers against the lawfulness of Mr. Eyre's acts respecting this matter,—(Parliamentary Papers (Lords), 1864—Jamaica Tramway, p. 347.)

Mr. Gordon, on the 13th of January, 1864, brought forward, on behalf of another member, Mr. Groves, a motion for a vote of censure on Lieutenant-Governor Eyre. In the course of his speech he used these words, respecting Mr. Eyre having recommended a whipping bill for petty thefts of growing provisions:—"After 30 years of freedom a second Nero has come amongst us, and proposed to whip the people, to destroy our peace, to send fire and bloodshed amongst us, to degrade us for ever. . . . . A gentleman who acts as the lieutenant-governor has acted in this matter—life itself is not safe in his hands. (Cries of "Oh, oh.") I say, yes. A gentleman of his character is not to be entrusted with the Government of a country."—(Same, debates, pages 26 and 28.)

A motion was made on the 21st January, 1864 by Mr. Gordon, in the Assembly, condemning Mr. Eyre for the illegal appointment of a public officer. In the speech of Mr. Gordon on this occasion, he said, "It does not seem that his Excellency's natural endowments qualify him for the government of this country. (Cries o "Order.') I desire to give honour to whom honour is due, and I respect every man in authority; but if a ruler does not sway the sword with justice he becomes distasteful, and instead of having the love and respect of the people he becomes despised and hated. . . . When every day we witness the maladministration of the laws by the Lieutenant-Governor we must speak out. You are endeavouring to suppress public opinion, to pen up the expression of public indignation, but I tell you it will soon burst forth like a flood, and sweep everything before it. There must be a limit to everything—a limit to oppression, a limit to transgression, and a limit to illegality. . . . I consider the proceedings of Mr. Eyre especially dangerous to the peace of the country, and a stop should at once be put to his most dogmatic partial, and illegal doings. . . . I am sure that her Majesty, who loves every person in her kingdom, and who is peculiarly solicitous for the well-being and prosperity of the people of Jamaica—for she has always shown a desire to protect them and the inhabitants of the other West India islands—will, if we make a proper representation to her, give us full protection, and relieve us of the wrongs that have been inflicted on us by her present representative."—(Same debates, pages 61 and 63.)

In the same debate (page 69) Mr. Gordon said—"I have never seen an animal more voracious for cruelty and power than the present Governor of Jamaica."

On the 8th of February, 1864, a series of eight resolutions in censure of Lieutenant-Governor Eyre again came before the Assembly, and after a long debate they were adopted by the House by a majority of thirteen against four votes. Immediately thereon Mr. Eyre prorogued the Legislature.

In this debate Mr. Gordon used the following language respecting Mr. Eyre:—"He" (Mr. Gordon) "believed that there should be some change in the governorship of the colony, and the Colonial Secretary was very faulty in permitting Mr. Eyre to remain so long in the island. Mr. Eyre had been guilty of a series of wrongs. . . . He believed that confusion and danger would arise in the Government of the country if Mr. Eyre was allowed to continue in his present position. The time had arrived when the House should pronounce that they had no confidence in his Excellency, and that it was detrimental to the public interest that he should continue any longer his connection with the colony. They would find that he was not in the confidence of any branch of the community. If they looked at his public acts they would find oppression and wrong in every direction, and if they looked at him as the representative of her Majesty in this island, they would find that he fell short of the requirements of a personage in his position." "When a people had a ruler in their midst who was so thoroughly incompetent, so self-willed, and who had done so many wrongs as Mr. Eyre had done, they were bound to raise their voices against his continuance at the head of the Government. He believed that if Mr. Eyre was permitted to continue in the colony he would do still greater wrongs than he had already committed, and he (Mr. Gordon) would heartily join the honourable member for Port Royal in any movement that would relieve the island of his rule." In the same debate, Mr. Gordon said, "I think the conduct of the Governor is so obnoxious, and that he is so obdurate to everything that is right, that it is proper to let him feel that his conduct warrants our refusing the interchange of civilities with him."—(Same debates, pages 195 to 201).

A question was asked in the Assembly as to whether Governor Eyre had appropriated to the purchase of a pianoforte the sum of £125, public money, voted to be expended on the King's House. On the 13th of December, 1864, this was the subject of a debate in the house, when Mr. Gordon made use of the following language in the course of his speech:—"I thought you would have found that you had a gentleman at the head of the Government of this island who is most unscrupulous in whatever he does." (The Speaker called "Order.") "The money with which this piano was bought was obtained under false pretences, for this House never sanctioned the expenditure of £125 for a piano. A person has been inducted into power who is mean and low-spirited. No other person would have acted in this transaction as the Governor has done."—(Same debates, vol. 12, page 258.)

After this debate Mr. Eyre refunded the £125 to the treasury of the island. On the occasion of the debate on a proposed vote of censure on Lieutenant-Governor Eyre, Mr. Gordon said: "Everything that has transpired between the Governor and myself has been so much ventilated by the Press in this island and abroad, that I am amply rewarded; and I stand here to declare that I have no private antagonism to the gentleman who fills the high and important office of Governor."—(Same debates, page 23.)

When Mr. Gordon re-entered the House of Assembly after Mr. Eyre had deprived him of his commission as a magistrate, on various occasions he interposed on Mr. Eyre's behalf in the proceedings of the Assembly. It was not until Mr. Eyre had made himself obnoxious to all classes of the inhabitants of the island, by apparently making a desperate attempt to ingratiate himself with the old planter party, and recommending the passing of cruel and oppressive laws against the negroes, that Mr. Gordon gave loose to the bitter attacks on Mr. Eyre personally, exhibited in the above extracts from his speeches.

HOW TO LEAD A PARTY.

(*From the London Review.*)

THE recent remarkable issue of the race between the hare and the tortoise, in which the former was defeated, has set that animal's many friends (chiefly of the profession of journalism) at work upon the ungracious office which is proverbially associated with the miseries of Job. We would fain essay a less thankless and more profitable task. If he is happy (as a recondite authority in the Latin Syntax informs us) to whom the dangers of others teach caution, it is also possible, we hope, to derive from the successes of others some lessons of wisdom likely to be of advantage at a future time. There has rarely been in the political history of this country a more curious combination of events than that which has made the author of "Vivian Grey" for the moment the greatest man in England, and has given to a party, inferior in numbers, in influence, and (most conspicuously) in Parliamentary and Administrative ability, a strong and commanding position. Little more than twenty years ago, Mr. Benjamin Disraeli was a literary celebrity, it is true, but a political nobody: of so little account that Sir Robert Peel, who was not a man to overlook Parliamentary talent in any members of his party, treated him with absolute contempt. But this neglected private, whose merit was unrecognised by the marshal in command, felt that he carried a *baton* in his knapsack, and longed for the opportunity to call forth the power that was in him. The free-trade policy of their leader, initiated in 1842, introduced a spirit of mutiny into the Conservative ranks; and it was not long before a voice, which was really that of personal spite and disappointment, became loud in simulating the accents of outraged patriotism, and proclaiming the wrongs of British industry. Sir Robert Peel had reckoned without his host. He had in good time sent Lord Stanley to the Upper House, out, as he fondly hoped, of harm's way. Whatever seemed to remain of dangerous ability, except the too scrupulous Gladstone, he had attracted into a devoted personal following; and even of Mr. Gladstone he rightly calculated that he could make sure, when the repeal of the Corn Laws was to be boldly undertaken. He little suspected that the Jockey Club was to send forth the Achilles, and Arabia the Ulysses, by whom his Troy should be overthrown. By such chiefs was the momentous end achieved; and the Agamemnon of Knowsley had little more to do than give the word of battle and look on at the contest.

It is a curious evidence of the equivocal position which Mr. Disraeli held even then, that, up to the time of Lord George Bentinck's death, he had never been brought into intimate communication with Lord Derby. But that event opened to him a future, for which he prepared himself with wonderful foresight and dexterity. For about four years before his lamented death, Sir Robert Peel sat on the front Opposition bench (where he was occasionally elbowed by Mr. Feargus O'Connor); but he could not be called, in any sense, the leader of the Opposition. He generally confined himself to giving Lord John Russell good advice, which that self-relying statesman took rather ungraciously. The Opposition, though not forming a united party, acted together in the debate on Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, in 1850; and, considering that Sir Robert Peel so far forgot the insults he had received as to cheer the speech Mr. Disraeli delivered on that occasion, it was not impossible that some reconciliation between the officers of the Conservative army and the soldiers who had deserted them almost *en masse* might ultimately have been brought about. The death of Sir Robert Peel the same year spoilt that chance, and made the ground clear, at the same time, for Mr. Disraeli's game. And now he began to play it boldly. He knew very well that protection was as dead as his ancestor Abraham, but he kept that conviction to himself. He wanted to be a great party leader. To be so, one must have a party to lead—a condition of which some of our Liberal contemporaries lost sight last year, when they encouraged divisions among the Liberals. They have never honestly confessed the error; though several of them, we are glad to note, now give some indications of resipiscence. In order, however, to convert the Protectionist section into the Tory party, and come into the reversion of all the great traditions connected with that name, several of the rank and file, who had remained faithful to Sir Robert Peel, had still to be gained over. But Mr. Disraeli had no desire that the officers (a few excepted) should come with the men. Lawyers, like Thesiger and Kelly, were received with welcome; but Graham and Gladstone, and Sidney Herbert, and Cardwell, and Lord Lincoln, would have been *de trop*. To keep these men where they were, motions in a strong Protectionist sense were made in the House of Commons from time to time, and served the additional purpose of keeping what Mr. Disraeli called "the country party" together, and of inuring them to party warfare. They were not dispirited by defeats, because, though always left in a minority, it was a minority that was constantly adding to its numbers, and, though not converting itself into a majority, constantly tending towards that end.

The prospect of the Government of the British Empire falling into such hands became every day less and less visionary, and was at length a realised fact in the early part of 1852. At this point Mr. Disraeli narrowly escaped a great rebuff. In the first place, Lord Derby made an effort to gain over Mr. Gladstone, and if he had succeeded, of course, Mr. Disraeli's part in the House of Commons would have been that of second fiddle, not perhaps quite tuned to concert pitch. In the second place, the ungrateful party which he had done so much to re-create out of chaos had some hesitation in according to him the position to which his merits and services entitled him. But their objections were contemptuously overruled by Lord Derby, and Mr. Disraeli became Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons. It was scarcely a misfortune to him personally that the Government was turned out before the end of the same year; because if it had managed to come safe through that critical division, Lord Palmerston would probably have joined it, and Mr. Disraeli would have had to serve under him. Since then he has led the Opposition during two periods of Liberal Administration, amounting together to about twelve years, and, considering the composition of his forces, it cannot be denied that he has done so with courage and ability. In office the less creditable features of his character have been brought into a strong light, though the resumption of office has saved him, once certainly, and possibly twice, from losing altogether the lead of his party. As a party leader he has carefully observed all those rules of conduct which he unsparingly satirised in Sir Robert Peel, and has of late done his best to copy the manner of Lord Palmerston, which during that nobleman's lifetime, he sometimes ventured to criticise. Thus his policy is "an organised hypocrisy," and his favourite weapon in debate is what he, with affected purism, stopped short of calling "chaff." He has judiciously selected his Tapers and Tadpoles; and Sir Robert Peel's best whip, Mr. (now Sir) John Young, did not approach the unrivalled qualifications of Colonel Taylor. The paucity of those whom it is possible, without gross flattery, to call statesmen in the Tory party, has enabled Lord Derby to gratify the ambition of nearly all his influential allies, and the Marneys, and Killcroppys, and Fitz-Aquitaines, are now all in the Cabinet. This, which is a source of adminstrative weakness, is one of great party strength, and its effects were evident in the late division. It leaves such a man as Lord Cranborne with next to no personal influence, and even a sulky Sandford cannot venture to take the liberty of voting out a Ministry which includes his wife's ducal brother-in-law among its members.

Mr. Disraeli's ostentatious deference to Lord Derby is rather amusing. The *Rex meus* is everything; the *ego* nothing. But it has the useful effect of keeping up cordial feelings between both leaders, and also of reconciling many members of the party to things which they would scarcely accept on Mr. Disraeli's individual authority. But, in fact, it is not to Lord Derby alone, or even only to the great lords of the party, that Mr. Disraeli is lavish of courtesy. Like Sir Pertinax Macsycophant, he believes in "booin." He is affably confidential with his own followers, and he overflows with compliments even to Liberals. Besides, he thoroughly understands the clubbable character of his fellow-members, and affects that tone of easy morality, shocked at nothing, which commends itself to so many of them. It cannot be denied that he leads his party well, and we hope he will lead it as long as he lives. But to lead a party is one thing, and to govern the country is another. The latter is a task to which Mr. Disraeli is unequal.

GENERAL CHANGARNIER ON THE FRENCH ARMY.

THE new number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contains "A word on the Reorganisation of the Army," by a writer whose unaccustomed signature cannot fail to ensure the article many readers. General Changarnier, who has stood absolutely aloof from politics since his arrest on December 2, 1851, thinks the present "alarming state of Europe" calls upon him, as an old General, once a martinet "and difficult to satisfy, but in whom the army recognises a devoted servant of France, and a passionate votary of their glory," to break silence and give his opinion. The aim and scope of his article is to show that the measure proposed by the Imperial Government would be at once costly, oppressive, and inefficacious. His opening sentence is—"It is a doctrine of political economy that old-established taxes easily collected should be maintained as long as possible in preference to any new tax, however ingeniously devised. The same rule holds good in regard to the blood tax." He admits, however, that after the battle of Sadowa, which he characterises as "one of the grandest disasters in the history of France, although she did not move a single battalion, there was a pretext for a change in the organisation of the army." It is the nature of the measure adopted which he criticises. While thinking it quite right that, to keep pace with the progress of military science, new breech-loading rifles should be manufactured, he makes light of the Prussian needle-gun, and does not admit it to have been the main cause of the defeat of Austria. The French soldier should, however, have confidence in his arms, and not be allowed to suppose even wrongly that they are inferior to the best that can be made. If that impression prevailed in the army, even those Generals who possess in the highest degree the art of "infusing their souls into the souls of their men" might be followed with distrust. His opinion of the Prussian campaign of 1866 is that "the young army," backed by a reserve suddenly taken from sedentary occupations, abundantly proved that it was not fit for the fatigue of a long war. In the course of a very few days it left the roads behind it studded with loiterers, and its hospitals were crowded with sick. If it had had to meet a firm enemy, disputing national ground inch by inch, it would, despite its bravery, have been annihilated long before the accomplishment of its task. He takes leave, as a "*bourgeois* and a *parvenu*," to laugh at the argument that the large infusion of the aristocratic element among the officers of the Prussian army contributed to M. de Bismarck's good fortune; and thinks that if Austria had had such a captain as Archduke Charles, "our illustrious adversary from 1794 to 1809, the Prussian audacity now admired by the worshippers of success might have been described as imprudence." He denounces as a great exaggeration the assertion that Prussia had as many as 700,000 men in line in 1866, and he equally disbelieves that she could now, after all her aggrandisements, produce an effective army of 1,400,000. After rejecting altogether as unworthy of imitation the system of the Prussian landwehr, the General proceeds to criticise the scheme now proposed in France. He is for a comparatively small but thoroughly disciplined army as against the calling out of all the valid youth of the country, and giving them a "semblance of instruction." He has no faith in the virtue of a "few weeks' drill." Young men may no doubt in that time be taught tolerably well to handle their arms—"the least part of the education of a soldier"—but such drill, though sufficient to make a fair appearance on parade, will leave them "unfit for fatigue and privation, not attached to their officers, uneasy in the presence of an enemy, apt to discuss the chances of victory or defeat, exceedingly prone to exaggerate the latter, capable of a generous effort, but extremely liable to panic." In his opinion it is a waste of officers, who are above all much wanted, to put them at the head of a force of this description. Through several pages he continues to sneer at "demi-bourgeois" soldiers, and to argue that the glorious traditions of France require an army powerful rather by its organisation and discipline than by its numbers. Without in terms taking issue with the most astounding assertion of the Emperor in his speech at the opening of this legislative session, that "the influence of a country depends upon the number of men it can put under arms," he supports throughout a widely different doctrine. He would not have Generals rely upon the modern theory too lightly supposed to have been established in America and Prussia, that it is all in all to get possession of a railway line. Rifled cannon and sharpshooting guns are with him but secondary things. He is old fashioned enough to believe yet in the "legs" of a thoroughly formed infantry—in the old Roman maxim—*In pedite robur*. He was dumbfoundered when M. Rouher spoke contemptuously, a few days ago, 300,000 men as the utmost force that France could send against an enemy under the present organisation. He thinks 300,000 really good soldiers a most respectable figure. Numbers should not be too much relied upon. No doubt if 3000 men are pitted against 5000, the odds are very great in favour of the larger force. But when you come to 60,000 against 100,000, the chances change considerably, and the higher the numbers go, the less important it is that an army should be equally matched. He thinks it ruinous and absurd for France to attempt to put on foot an army equal in point of numbers to the largest that could by possibility be brought against her. The larger an army the more difficult it is to handle, and there is a point soon reached at which it cannot be handled to any good purpose at all. General Changarnier thinks the present organisation of the army, with certain technical reforms which he indicated, quite sufficient for the defence of the country. He would not have the reserve drilled at all until actually called out on an emergency in pursuance of a vote of the Corps Legislatif. A little drill in his opinion costs much, is a great waste of power from the number of officers it employs in a thankless task, disturbs citizens uselessly from their ordinary occupations, and tends to make them worse soldiers than they otherwise would be if they should be called upon for actual service.

ARMOUR PLATING SHIPS.—On the 24th April the first of the large 5-inch rolled armour plates, nearly 30 feet in length, manufactured in one slab at the Atlas Iron and Steel Works by Messrs. John Brown and Co., Sheffield, for the "conning" tower for the iron armour-plated frigate Hercules, 12, 1200 horse-power, building at Chatham dockyard, was removed to the factory in the yard, where it will undergo the planing, slotting, and boring processes, in readiness for being bolted to the tower. Unlike the reconnoitring tower erected in the Bellerophon, which was placed above the after armour-plated bulkhead, and close to the engine-room main hatchway, the obviously faulty situation of which was pointed out in the *Times* when the tower was in course of erection in that vessel, the "conning" tower in the Hercules is placed in the forward portion of the ship, resting on the forward armoured bulkhead, of which it is, in fact, a prolongation. The situation selected for the look-out tower is without doubt the best which could be chosen, the view forward being uninterrupted by mast, rigging, and other gear, while from the commanding position the tower occupies the officer in charge will obtain a clear and uninterrupted view over and beyond every part of the ship, his orders to the engineers and the quartermaster at the wheel being communicated by telegraph. The greatest gain, however, in the removal of the tower to its present position is in its being away from the ship's machinery. On board the Bellerophon the disadvantage of this proximity is provided against by fitting the engine hatchways with strong iron gratings, to prevent shot and shell striking against the tower and falling among the machinery. Already rather more than one-half of the armour-plates which will protect the Hercules has been belted to her sides, the plates already fixed fore and aft along her broadside battery consisting of one tier of plates nine inches in thickness at her water-line, and three tiers each of six inches in thickness. To-day the first of the tier of eight-inch plates, intended to protect the guns along the central battery, will be fitted in place, and these will be followed by courses of six-inch plates to the fighting deck, the entire broadside being thus composed of plates of nine, eight, and six inches in thickness laid on the usual twelve-inch teak backing, with a double "skin" of inch and a-half plating rivetted against the ordinary iron framing. Along the forward bow battery the plates will be worked to a thickness of five inches, while at the stern beneath the ship's counter and in the other less exposed portions of the frigate a thickness of armour-plating of four inches, with the teak backing correspondingly reduced, will be found sufficient.—*Times*.

A strike of the engine-drivers on the North-Eastern Railway took place a few days ago; about 1530 are "out." The directors have been fortunate in obtaining new men to take charge of many of their engines, but there is still considerable confusion on the main and branch lines. Summonses have been issued against many of the drivers who are on strike for leaving work without notice. One case was taken as a sample, and at the close the magistrate decided to dismiss the case, on the ground that there was a want of "mutuality" in the contract by which the man had been engaged.—*Home News*.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

DOWN TRAINS.
Sydney to Parramatta, Penrith, Richmond, Mittagong, and Intermediate Stations

Stations.	Distance. Miles.	1 a.m. (Goods Train)	2 a.m.	3 a.m.	4* a.m.	5 a.m.	6* a.m.	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	9 p.m.	10 p.m.	11 p.m.	12 p.m.	13 p.m.	14 p.m.	15 p.m.	16 p.m.	Saturday additional p.m.	Sunday 1 a.m.	Sunday 2 p.m.
Sydney ......Dep.	—	5 0	6 45	8 35	9 0	9 35	10 15	10 45	12 30	2 0	3 0	4 30	5 0	5 30	6 30	9 30	11 30	1 30	9 0	5 0
Newtown	2	...	6 50	8 41	...	9 41	10 21	10 51	12 36	2 6	3 6	4 36	5 6	5 36	6 36	9 38	11 40	Stopping at intermediate stations to set down passengers only	9 5	5 5
Petersham	3	...	6 54	8 45	...	9 45	10 24	10 55	12 40	2 10	3 10	4 40	5 10	5 40	6 40	9 43	11 45		9 9	5 9
Ashfield	5	...	7 0	8 51	...	9 51	10 30	11 1	12 46	2 16	3 16	4 46	5 15	5 46	6 46	9 50	11 53		9 15	5 15
Burwood	7	...	7 6	9 0	9 17	10 0	10 36	11 10	12 55	2 23	3 25	4 55	5 20	5 55	6 53	9 57	12 0		9 21	5 21
Homebush	8	...	7 10	...	9 24	...	10 40	...	...	2 27	...	...	...	...	6 57	10 2	12 5		9 25	5 25
Haslem Creek	11	...	7 18	...	...	...	10 48	...	...	2 34	...	...	5 30	...	7 4	10 9	...		9 33	5 33
Parramatta Junction ......Arr.	13	...	7 24	...	9 39	...	10 54	...	...	2 38	...	...	5 38	...	7 10	10 18	12 20	1 50	9 39	5 39
Parramatta Junction ......Dep.	—	...	7 26	...	9 41	...	10 56	...	...	2 41	...	...	5 45	...	7 11	10 23	12 30	1 53	9 41	5 41
Parramatta	14	...	7 30	...	9 49	...	11 0	...	...	2 45	...	...	5 52	...	7 15	10 30	12 40	2 13	9 49	5 49
Blacktown	21	...	...	...	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	...	...	...	1 11	2 28	10 7	6 7
Rooty Hill	25	...	...	...	10 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 19	...	...	...	1 30	2 45	10 16	6 16
South Creek	29	...	...	...	10 29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 32	...	...	...	1 50	2 55	10 29	6 29
Penrith ......Arr.	34	...	...	...	10 39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 47	...	...	...	2 5	3 5	10 39	6 39
Blacktown ......Dep.	—	...	...	...	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	...	...	Goods Train—Mixed	...	2 38	10 7	6 7
Riverstone	28	...	...	...	10 37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 42	...	...		...	3 10	10 37	6 37
Mulgrave	32	...	...	...	10 58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	...	...		...	3 25	10 58	6 58
Windsor	34	...	...	...	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	...	...		...	3 33	11 9	7 9
Richmond ......Arr.	37	...	...	...	11 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 30	...	...		...	3 45	11 25	7 25
Fairfield ......Dep.	18	...	...	...	9 53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 56	...	...	10 47	Goods Train—Mixed	2 14	9 53	5 53
Liverpool	22	...	...	...	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 9	...	...	11 12		2 26	10 6	6 6
Campbelltown	34	...	...	...	10 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 39	...	...	11 45		2 55	10 38	6 38
Menangle	40	...	...	...	10 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 56	...	...	...		...	10 55	...
Picton	53	...	...	...	11 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 25	...	...	...		...	11 26	...
Mittagong	77	...	...	...	12 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 35	...	...	...		...	12 35	...

UP TRAINS.
Mittagong, Richmond, Penrith, Parramatta, and Intermediate Stations to Sydney.

Stations.	Distance. Miles.	1 a.m. (Goods—Mixed)	2 a.m.	3 a.m. (Goods Trains)	4 a.m.	5 a.m.	6 a.m.	7 a.m.	8 a.m.	9 a.m.	10 p.m.	11 p.m.	12 p.m.	13 p.m.	14 p.m.	15 p.m.	16 p.m.	Saturday Additional p.m.	Sunday 1 a.m.	Sunday 2 p.m.
Mittagong ......Dep.	—	...	4 30	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	...	...	...	...	3 0
Picton	24	...	5 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	...	...	...	4 0
Menangle	37	...	5 58	...	...	7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 28	...	...	...	...	4 28
Campbelltown	43	...	6 15	...	...	7 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 45	...	...	7 0	8 45	4 45
Liverpool	55	...	6 43	...	...	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 13	...	...	7 29	9 14	5 14
Fairfield	59	...	6 52	...	...	8 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 22	...	...	7 38	9 23	5 23
Richmond ......Dep.	—	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 44	...	...	6 10	7 45	3 45
Windsor	3	...	...	...	...	7 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	...	6 25	8 0	4 0
Mulgrave	5	...	...	...	...	7 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10	...	...	6 35	8 10	4 10
Riverstone	9	...	...	...	...	7 46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 31	...	...	6 56	8 31	4 31
Blacktown ......Arr.	16	...	...	...	...	8 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 3	...	...	7 23	9 0	5 0
Penrith ......Dep.	—	3 0	...	...	...	7 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 35	...	...	6 50	8 35	4 35
South Creek	5	3 25	...	...	...	7 58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 48	...	...	7 3	8 45	4 45
Rooty Hill	9	3 42	...	...	...	8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 57	...	...	7 12	8 57	4 57
Blacktown	13	4 0	...	...	...	8 29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10	...	...	7 25	9 6	5 6
Parramatta	20	4 25	...	...	7 50	8 38	...	...	...	11 15	...	3 0	...	...	5 28	...	7 45	7 40	9 27	5 27
Parramatta Junction ......Arr.	64	4 35	...	...	7 54	8 43	...	...	...	11 19	...	3 4	...	...	5 32	...	7 47	Stopping to set down passengers only	9 32	5 32
Parramatta Junction ......Dep.	—	4 50	7 2	...	7 55	8 49	...	...	...	11 21	...	3 5	...	...	5 36	...	7 49		9 37	5 37
Haslem Creek	66	...	7 8	...	8 3	...	...	...	...	11 27	...	3 13	...	...	...	...	7 58		9 46	5 46
Homebush	69	...	7 16	...	8 10	9 3	...	...	...	11 35	...	3 22	...	...	5 51	...	8 5		9 54	5 54
Burwood	70	...	7 20	...	8 14	9 7	9 10	10 5	11 15	11 39	1 0	3 26	4 0	5 0	5 55	6 0	8 9		9 59	5 59
Ashfield	72	...	7 29	...	8 20	...	9 15	10 10	11 20	11 45	1 5	3 32	4 5	5 5	...	6 5	8 13		10 5	6 5
Petersham	74	...	7 35	...	8 26	...	9 20	10 15	11 25	11 51	1 10	3 38	4 10	5 10	...	6 10	8 18		10 11	6 11
Newtown	75	...	7 39	...	8 33	...	9 25	10 20	11 30	11 55	1 15	3 41	4 15	5 15	...	6 15	8 22		10 15	6 15
Sydney	77	5 40	7 42	...	8 40	9 23	9 33	10 30	11 40	12 5	1 25	3 47	4 25	5 25	6 12	6 25	8 30	8 15	10 23	6 23

SUBURBAN TRAINS.

Sydney to Burwood and Intermediate Stations.	1 a.m.	2 a.m.	3 a.m.	4 a.m.	5 a.m.	6 p.m.	7 p.m.	8 p.m.	9 p.m.	10 p.m.	11 p.m.	12 p.m.	13 p.m.	14 p.m.	Sunday Trains 1 a.m.	Sunday Trains 2 p.m.
Sydney ......Dep.	6 45	8 35	9 35	10 15	10 45	12 30	2 0	3 0	4 30	5 0	5 30	6 30	9 30	11 30	9 0	5 0
Newtown	6 50	8 41	9 41	10 21	10 51	12 36	2 6	3 6	4 36	5 6	5 36	6 36	9 38	11 40	9 5	5 5
Petersham	6 54	8 45	9 45	10 24	10 55	12 40	2 10	3 10	4 40	5 10	5 40	6 40	9 43	11 45	9 9	5 9
Ashfield	7 0	8 51	9 51	10 30	11 1	12 46	2 16	3 16	4 46	5 15	5 46	6 46	9 50	11 53	9 15	5 15
Burwood ......Arr.	7 6	9 0	10 0	10 36	11 10	12 55	2 23	3 25	4 55	5 20	5 55	6 53	9 57	12 0	9 21	5 21

Burwood to Sydney and Intermediate Stations.	1 a.m.	2 a.m.	3 a.m.	4 a.m.	5 a.m.	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	8 p.m.	9 p.m.	10 p.m.	11 p.m.	12 p.m.	13 p.m.	14 p.m.	Sunday Trains 1 a.m.	Sunday Trains 2 p.m.
Burwood ......Dep.	7 20	8 14	9 10	10 5	11 15	11 39	1 0	3 26	4 0	5 0	6 0	8 9	...	...	9 59	5 59
Ashfield	7 29	8 20	9 15	10 10	11 20	11 45	1 5	3 32	4 5	5 5	6 5	8 13	...	...	10 5	6 5
Petersham	7 35	8 26	9 20	10 15	11 25	11 51	1 10	3 38	4 10	5 10	6 10	8 18	...	...	10 11	6 11
Newtown	7 39	8 33	9 25	10 20	11 30	11 55	1 15	3 41	4 15	5 15	6 15	8 22	...	...	10 15	6 15
Sydney ......Arr.	7 42	8 40	9 33	10 30	11 40	12 5	1 25	3 47	4 25	5 25	6 25	8 30	...	...	10 23	6 23

N.B.—On Saturdays cheap fares at one penny per mile will be issued from all stations to Sydney, and from Sydney to all stations, minimum rate 1s. by the up train leaving Menangle at 7.7 a.m., Richmond at 7.0 a.m., and Penrith at 7.45 a.m., and available for return by the train leaving Sydney at 1.30 p.m.; and from Sydney at 1.30 p.m., available for return by the train arriving in Sydney at 8.15 p.m.

Trains marked thus * will stop at Burwood to pick up and set down passengers only.

Trains will stop at Douglass Park, if required, ten minutes after leaving Menangle, and twenty minutes after leaving Picton.

Trains to and from Mittagong will stop at Rush's Platform, Nattai, to set down and pick up passengers if required.

Trains passing Haslem Creek will stop by signal only.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

DOWN TRAINS—NEWCASTLE STATION.

Stations. Trains leave—	Passengers a.m.	Passengers a.m.	Passengers p.m.	Goods a.m.	Sunday Passengers a.m.	Sunday Passengers p.m.
Newcastle	7 15	11 35	3 20	10 0	7 15	3 20
Honeysuckle Point	7 20	11 40	3 25	10 7	7 20	3 25
Waratah	7 30	11 50	3 35	10 25	7 30	3 35
Hexham	7 47	12 5	3 52	10 52	7 47	3 52
East Maitland ......Arrive	8 10	12 31	4 15	11 22	8 10	4 15
East Maitland ......Depart	8 15	12 36	4 20	11 32	8 15	4 20
West Maitland ......Arrive	8 25	12 47	4 30	11 42	8 25	4 30
West Maitland ......Depart	8 30	12 52	4 35	11 57	8 30	4 35
* Wollombi Road	8 35	12 58	4 40	12 5	8 35	4 40
Lochinvar	8 47	1 12	4 52	12 27	8 47	4 52
Branxton	9 11	1 36	5 16	1 5	9 11	5 16
Singleton	9 45	2 15	5 50	1 50	9 45	5 50

UP TRAINS—SINGLETON STATION.

Trains leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Singleton	7 15	11 30	3 10	2 50	7 15	3 20
Branxton	7 50	12 5	3 43	3 43	7 50	3 55
Lochinvar	8 12	12 27	4 7	4 20	8 12	4 17
* Wollombi Road	8 25	12 37	4 20	4 40	8 25	4 30
West Maitland ...... Arrive	8 30	12 42	4 25	4 46	8 30	4 35
West Maitland ......Depart	8 35	12 47	4 30	5 5	8 35	4 40
East Maitland ......Arrive	8 43	12 57	4 40	5 15	8 45	4 50
East Maitland ......Depart	8 50	1 2	4 45	5 25	8 50	4 55
Hexham	9 13	1 25	5 8	5 55	9 13	5 18
Waratah	9 30	1 43	5 25	6 25	9 30	5 35
Honeysuckle Point	9 43	1 56	5 38	6 45	9 43	5 48
Newcastle	9 48	2 0	5 43	6 50	9 48	5 53

MORPETH BRANCH.
PASSENGER TRAINS.

Trains leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Morpeth	8 0	8 35	12 20	12 50	2 10	4 5	4 30
East Maitland	8 10	8 45	12 30	1 0	2 20	4 15	4 40
West Maitland ...Arrive	8 25	...	12 47	...	2 33	4 30	...
West Maitland	...	8 35	...	12 47	2 40	...	4 30
East Maitland	8 15	8 50	12 35	1 5	2 50	4 18	4 45
Morpeth ......Arrive	8 25	9 0	12 45	1 15	3 0	4 25	4 55

Trains leave—	Goods a.m.	Goods p.m.	Sunday Trains a.m.	Sunday Trains a.m.	Sunday Trains p.m.	Sunday Trains p.m.
Morpeth	11 10	5 5	8 0	8 35	4 5	4 10
East Maitland	11 25	5 15	8 10	8 45	4 15	4 50
West Maitland ......Arrive	11 42	...	8 25	...	4 30	...
West Maitland	...	5 5	...	8 35	...	4 40
East Maitland	11 30	5 20	8 15	8 50	4 20	4 55
Morpeth ......Arrive	11 40	5 30	8 25	9 0	4 31	5 5

* Trains will stop at Wollombi Road by signal only.

☞ Platforms at which passengers will be taken up and set down if required:—Falkner's, Belford, Allandale, Woodford, and Hexham.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. PAUL SIDNEY, hairdresser, are invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed Wife SARAH CHACKLEY; to move from his residence, George-street, near Liverpool-street, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at quarter past 3 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, No. 719, George-street.

FUNERAL.—A. O. F.—The Officers and Brothers of Court Robin Hood, No. 2223, with the officers and brothers of various courts, are requested to meet at Host Potter's, at a quarter-past 2, THIS DAY, Friday, to attend the late departed Wife of Brother PAUL SYDNEY. By order, F. FREELAND, C. R. W. C. FOX, Secretary.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Captain ADAMS are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased daughter ALICE MAUD; to move from her parents' residence, corner of Denham-street and Glebe Road, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street, near the Wesleyan Chapel.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOHN ROBERTS are invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed Step-daughter ELEANOR SOMMER; to move from his residence, Comber-street, Paddington, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at quarter to 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 719, George-street, op. Christ Church.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES. Chief Office—Leadenhall-street, London.
CAPITALS:
Fire, £1,000,000. | Life, £100,000.
FIRE AND LIFE Insurances on liberal terms.
Annual income exceeding £150,000.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Secretary for New South Wales and Queensland, 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, £250,000.
With unlimited liability of Shareholders.
Marine risks taken to all parts of the world at lowest current rates.
HARRIS and LAURIE, Agents for Sydney.
13, Macquarie-place.

NO INCREASE IN RATES.
NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in 1821.
PAID UP CAPITAL, £560,000.
ANNUAL INSURANCES about EIGHTY MILLIONS.
ANNUAL DUTY PAID TO GOVERNMENT EXCEEDS EIGHTY THOUSAND POUNDS.
ALL LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID IN SYDNEY.
PERMANENT RATES on FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY at LOW PREMIUMS.
Proprietors of Private Dwelling-houses will meet with the most liberal treatment at SPECIAL RATES.
Policies issued at the SYDNEY BRANCH OFFICE, 311, George-street.
JAMES HENDERSON, Secretary.

NO INCREASE IN RATES.
THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £800,000.
ANNUAL REVENUE, upwards of £330,000.
The Directors of the EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY are prepared to grant insurances against FIRE upon FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY at the lowest rates of premium.
New South Wales Branch Office, 34, Hunter-street, Sydney.
10th June, 1867.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited),
Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000.
Paid up ditto...... £250,000.
The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies, the claims on which can be made payable in London, India, China, Cape of Good Hope, or the Colonies. RATES on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent, No. 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE ONLY MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE IN THE COLONIES.
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Principal Office, NEW PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.
Persons effecting Policies with the AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY have the guarantee of an Accumulated and Invested Fund amounting to £400,000, and an Annual Revenue from all sources exceeding £150,000.
And its business being conducted on the principle of MUTUAL ASSURANCE, THE WHOLE PROFITS BELONG TO THE MEMBERS, and are divided periodically among them.
BONUS PERIOD.
Policies issued by the Society during the current year, will be entitled to participate in profits at the declaration of FEBRUARY, 1869.
By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.
Sydney, 1st February, 1867.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Head Office—48, Moorgate-street, London.
Founded A.D. 1843.
Central Office for Australia—26 and 28, Collins-street East, Melbourne.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman—William M'Arthur, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—John Churchill, Esq.
Thomas Ball, Esq., Mayor of Nottingham; William Merry, Esq.; William Mowburn, Esq.; Adam Bealey, Esq., M.D.; Jonathan S. Pidgeon, Esq.; Walter Griffiths, Esq.; Joseph Thackray, Esq.; Thomas Holmes, Esq.; George F. Urling, Esq.; Francis Lycett, Esq., Sheriff of London and Middlesex; John Vanner, Esq.; Joseph M. Ware, Esq.; John J. Lidgett, Esq.
Secretary—Jesse Hobson, Esq., F.S.S.
The following figures show the position of the Star, from which it will be seen that it is one of the most secure and valuable offices in which to make family provision:—
Total policies issued, 16,700.

Annual income	£146,681	15	9
Total claims paid	484,588	14	8
Bonuses distributed	239,801	11	4
Reserve, or assurance, fund	655,651	3	4

The directors have opened a central office for Australia in 26 and 28, Collins-street East, Melbourne, under the superintendence of Mr. James Copeland (of the firm of M'Arthur, Sherrard, and Copeland), to whom all applications for agencies, &c., must be made.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all insurance companies in the colony.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Polices are issued, and claims settled, by the undersigned in the colony, without reference to England.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. O'BRIEN, M.D.
Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1855.
A COLONIAL proprietary, (with unlimited liability of shareholders).
Insurances against FIRE effected at current rates.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,945,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.
Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

AUSTRALASIAN INSURANCE COMPANY FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE.
Head Office—Collins-street, Melbourne.
Subscribed Capital, £500,000; Paid-up Capital—Fire and Marine, £100,000; Life, £25,000. Reserve Fund, £70,000.
Fire risks taken at lowest current rates.
Marine risks accepted at current rates, and losses made payable at the head office, in Sydney, or at any of the agencies of the company in Great Britain, India, China, or the colonies.
Life policies issued on very favourable conditions.
Particular attention is directed to the fact that the funds belonging to the Life Branch are protected by special Act of Parliament against any claim arising out of the Fire and Marine Branch.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. C. Cox.
MONTEFIORES and TE KLOOT, Agents. Gresham-street, next Exchange.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Invested Funds, £3,177,000
Life Reserve .. 1,175,000
Having a colonial Proprietary and Board of Directors in Sydney.
Holders of Life Policies in this Company, though entitled bonuses, are not involved in any liability of partnership, the proprietors being alone responsible for its engagements.
The peculiar bonus system of the company appropriates to the policy-holders the first claims upon profits, their share being uncontingent and guaranteed, whilst its enormous resources offer a degree of security which few (if any) offices can give.
£350,000 of the company's funds are invested in the Australian colonies.
Life Policies protected against insolvency under special Act of Parliament.
Fire Insurances granted at current rates.
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary,
No. 62, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £500,000.
Liability unlimited.
Insurance against FIRE at current rates.
MARINE risks accepted on GOODS TO or FROM all ports. Policies made payable in London if required.
RATES on application to
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
Sole Lessee and Director, Mr. G. Coppin.
Stage Manager, Mr. J. R. Greville.
Madame CELESTE
has the honour of announcing her
BENEFIT,
FRIDAY, June 21st,
on which occasion she will appear in
TWO OF HER FAVOURITE PIECES,
written expressly for her in England.
The performances will commence with the Domestic Drama, by W. Bernard, Esq., entitled
MADELINE, THE JACOBITE'S SISTER.
Madeline the Jacobite's Sister .... Madame Celeste.
After which the new and original and mystic Drama Fantastique, by Lieutenant-Colonel Addison, entitled
THE ABBE DE VAUDREUIL,
as played by command of her Most Gracious Majesty on three special occasions.
THE COURT OF LOUIS XV.,
Paris, 1854. Ménage of a Parisian Bachelor.
The Chevalier de Rohan .... } Madame Celeste.
The Abbe de Vaudreuil .... }
Tableau—The Illusion.
An Indescribable Flight from one place to another.
Time 1754. A Fête a la Watteau.
The Chevalier de Vauban .... } Madame Celeste.
The Marquis de St. Pris .... }
Minuet a la Louis Quinze .. Ladies of the Corps de Ballet
La Gaillarde, ... Madame Celeste and Miss Carry George
Pas de Deux, the Tarantella .. Misses Milne and Corcoran

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—
Professor SELWYN'S
ALARMING MANIFESTATIONS.
Extraordinary and Instructive Experiments on Electro-Biology, Mesmerism, and Clairvoyance, TO-NIGHT.
GRAND DAY SEANCE, on SATURDAY, June 22nd. Juveniles half-price.
Seats may be secured at J. H. ANDERSON'S, George-street.
R. DE PUNSHON, Secretary.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, ST. LEONARDS' GRAND AMATEUR ENTERTAINMENT, in aid of the Ladies' Dorcas Society Fund, St. Leonards, POSTPONED until THURSDAY EVENING, June 27th, on account of the unsettled state of the weather.
Tickets: Reserved seats, 2s 6d; back seats, 1s 6d—may be had of the Secretary, or any of the ladies of the committee.
M. L. WARD, Secretary.

A BALL and SUPPER will be held at the Shamrock Hotel, Woolloomooloo-street, on FRIDAY night, the 21st June, weather permitting.
E. CUNNINGHAM.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, sold everywhere, in 1 lb. and ½ lb. packets.
KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, has saved thousands of children's lives.
KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, makes the finest puddings and custards.
KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, the most nourishing food for invalids.
KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN. Purchase no other brand.

STATION for SALE.—For Sale, GIBBRAN STATION, in Liverpool Plains district, 16,000 acres, without stock. Improvements: 5-roomed dwelling-house, stock-yards, garden, good well of water.
Apply to WILLIAM TINDALE, stock and station agent, Post Office-chambers, Sydney.

STORE CATTLE.—Dairy Herd.—200 HEAD, for SALE, cheap. Mr. FRANKLYN, Denham Court, Liverpool.

STORE STOCK.—
The Undersigned have for SALE—
CATTLE.
1200, mixed sexes, 2 to 5 years, deliverable on Liverpool Plains
2000 ditto ditto, 2 to 6 years, deliverable in Queensland
2000 bullocks, 2 to 5 years, deliverable on the Clarence.
SHEEP.
20,000 wethers, deliverable in New South Wales
7,000 maiden ewes, ditto ditto
5,000 breeding ewes, ditto ditto
5,000 aged ewes, ditto ditto.
2,000 aged ewes (no culls), to lamb in September, deliverable on Liverpool Plains, or at Murrurundi
12,000 wethers, deliverable in Queensland
10,000 maiden ewes, ditto ditto
7,000 breeding ewes, ditto ditto
10,000 mixed weaners, ditto ditto.
IRWIN and TURNER, Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Fat Sheep.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Messrs. Christian to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
250 very prime 60-lb. wethers, second batch of a flock from the famous Wallhollow stations, Liverpool Plains.

Fat Cattle, paddock-fed.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Jurd to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
15 large, weighty paddock-fed bullocks, from the Macdonald River.

Fat Sheep.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. G. D. Lane to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
400 fat sheep, from the Western district.

WOOLLER, Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Hotel, holds a Sale by Auction EVERY DAY, of Horses, Carts, &c., at 11 o'clock.
N.B.—And at the Camperdown Yards, by auction, broken and unbroken horses EVERY FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Mr. Thomas Sullivan (Dight's), to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 24th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of really prime fat bullocks, in lots.
The attention of the trade is particularly directed to this sale.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.
On WEDNESDAY, 26th instant, at Edensor, near Liverpool.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from J. J. Tucker, Esq., to sell by auction, at his clearing-out sale, on the above date,
600 prime fat wethers.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

Clearing-out Sale of Dairy Stock, Horses, Sheep, &c., at Edensor, four miles from Liverpool.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from J. J. Tucker, Esq. (who is about to remove to the interior of the country) to sell by auction at Edensor, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock punctually,
60 head of cattle, comprising milch cows, heifers, steers, calves, and one bull
20 horses, heavy and light draught, and saddle hacks
1 pure bred Java entire pony, broken to saddle
400 superior store wethers, nearly fit for the butcher
30 three-quarter bred Southdown ewes, lambs, and two rams
Dogcart, horse, and harness
Horse, cart, and harness
Water-cart, &c.; also one new plough
12 splendid Rouen geese
20 couples fowls
Dairy utensils, and sundry small lots.
Terms, cash.
Luncheon provided.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

LAVERACK and GIBSON will sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, hay, straw, maize; at 11, at the Dog and Duck Sale Yards, Brickfield-hill, calves, lambs, pigs and poultry.

LAVERACK and GIBSON will sell, at the Dog and Duck Sale Yards, THIS DAY, at 11,
40 corn fed pigs; also
A large quantity of oranges, &c., &c.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, maize, &c.

MR. CARNE will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Ellis and Butler's, at 12 o'clock,
5 prime milking cows, just calved. Postponed from yesterday in consequence of the weather.

INGLIS and DUNN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the Railway Station,
Hay, straw, wood, &c., by the truck.
At 12 o'clock, at their Railway Auction Mart, 793, George-street,
Pigs, calves, suckers, and poultry of all kinds.
At half-past 12 o'clock,
Butter, roll and cask, eggs, cheese, about 2 tons of superior bacon, together with all kinds of farm and dairy produce.

ELLIS and BUTLER (late F. P. Meares), will sell by auction, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Pressed and unpressed hay, straw, &c, by the truck load.
At the Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Calves, lambs, pigs, suckers, and poultry
Dead pigs.
At the Depot, at half-past 1 o'clock,
Butter, eggs, cheese, bacon, &c.
At the Depot, at 2 o'clock,
40 cases oranges and lemons, now in store.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 21st June, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides
Flax and tow
Harness, kip and sole leather
Dressed calf, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 21st June, at 11 o'clock,
125 casks tallow
Hides
Hair, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Produce Stores, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Tallow, Hides, &c.

JAMES DEVLIN, Junr. (successor to Mr. James Graham), will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 21st June, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, calfskins
Bark, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Bark. Bark.

JAMES DEVLIN, Jun., will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 21st June, at 11 o'clock,
100 bags bark.
Terms, cash.

Pigs. Pigs. Pigs.

JAMES DEVLIN, Jun., will sell by auction, at Lime-street Wharf, THIS DAY, Friday, 21st June, at 10 o'clock prompt,
30 pigs, from the Hunter.

H. R. REID sells Hides and Woolpacks, THIS MORNING, 10.15 prompt.

FRIDAY, June 21, at 11 o'clock.
Elizabeth-street, near Market-street.
First-class Household Furniture
Two Horses, Safeties, nearly new, and Harness.

GRISDALE and M'DONNOUGH have received instructions from the proprietor, who is leaving the colony, to sell by auction, at 157 Elizabeth street, near Market-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
The whole of the household furniture,
State bedstead, iron and wood
Feather and horsehair beds and bedding
Chests of drawers, chiffonieres, horsehair sofas and chairs
Tables, loo and dining, washstands and services
Pictures, fenders and fire irons, and the kitchen effects
Also, 2 horses and safeties, nearly new, and harness.
No reserve. Terms, cash.

Continued Sale of Unredeemed Pledges.

GRISDALE and M'DONNOUGH will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Rooms, 242, Pitt-street, at 2 o'clock, the whole of the Jewellery pawned with Mr. A. Joseph as advertised in Saturday's HERALD.
No reserve.

SATURDAY, 22nd June, at 11 o'clock.
Police Office Hotel, York and Druitt streets.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, 22nd June, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, as above,
The license, beer engine, spirit fountain, counter, fixtures, stock-in-trade, and the whole of the household furniture, &c.
Terms, cash.

LISTER and SON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 25th of June, 1867, at 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned unredeemed pledges, pawned at William Barker's, 137, Goulburn-street East:—
1866.
January—27th, silver verge watch 6773.
July—18th, silk dress and poncho.
October—12th, silk dress and shawl.
November—3rd, 4 sheets, counterpane, and dress, a bundle of sundries; 26th, 4 sheets, 1 counterpane, and 2 dresses, dresspiece, skirt, and shawl.
December—1st, dress, jacket and 4 blankets; 8th, silk dress and mantle; 24th, dress, jacket and frock, silk dress and shawl; 31st, 12 sheets, dresspiece, and paletot, 2 shawls and 4 sheets.
1867.
January—4th, dress, shawl and 3 sheets, dresspiece, shawl, and skirt; 7th, silver geneva watch 4469; 14th, silk dress and mantle; 23rd, 12 sheets and 1 dress; 24th, dress-piece, paletot, and ring; 28th 2 carpenter's ploughs, nugget, ring, and coat.
February—1st, piece of flannel and 1 pair trousers; 7th, gold nugget, ring, and 2 keepers, two pairs trousers, and 1 shirt; 21st, 3 blankets and 1 sheet; 22nd, trousers, vest, and coat.
March—1st, silver verge watch No. 1623; 8th, 1 dress, petticoat, 4 sheets, and 2 towels; 11th, 1 pair of black cloth trousers, 1 silver verge watch No. 87,550; 18th, silk skirt and 2 sheets, 1 shawl and paletot, silk dress and shawl, a crimean shirt.
Also quantity bundles.

Boots and Shoes, Leather, &c.
To Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, the Trade, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY next, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp,
50 packages boots and shoes, men's, women's, and children's new and seasonable goods
Sole, harness, and strap leather, &c.
Without reserve.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Highly Important Unreserved Sale, by Auction, of ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL English Manufactured Furniture, made by one of the first houses in London.
To Gentlemen Furnishing, Buyers of Furniture, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on an early day,
42 cases first-class furniture, just landed, ex——— from London, consisting of
A superb Spanish mahogany drawing-room suite, viz., 6 handsome chairs with stuffed backs, 1 arm-chair, 1 reclining chair, 1 couch, all stuffed with the best hair, and covered with real morocco leather
A massive Spanish mahogany telescope dining table, 24 feet long by 5 feet 6 inches wide, with patent screw, and stand for leaves, forming a hall table
Dinner waggon with spiral columns to match
Massive sideboard, with plate glass back and cellaret
Hall table and chairs, in mahogany
Three drawing-room suites, each consisting of 8 chairs, 1 easy-chair, 1 victoria chair, 1 settee, 1 ottoman, covered in green and gold, blue and gold, and crimson and gold
1 ditto, covered in green-corded rep
1 ditto, covered in maroon red
12 oval walnut loo tables
24 corner whatnots
12 pairs marble washstands and tables
6 walnut canterburies
Commodes, in walnut and mahogany
Bergier chairs, ditto
Windsor chairs
Birch, cane, and folding chairs
Framework, in variety
Cotton flock
Horsehair
Empty cases.
Terms, cash.
The above will be on view two days prior to the sale.

POSTPONED in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, until MONDAY, June 24th, at 11 o'clock.
At the residence of F. Baird, Esq., Milson's Point, North Shore, within a few yards of the Ferry.
To Parties Furnishing, and others.
For unreserved sale by auction.
A very fine Pianoforte, by Nutting and Addison
Drawing and Dining-room Furniture
Bedroom Furniture
Kitchen Utensils
Glass, China, and Electroplate.
Also,
A handsome hooded Buggy, built by Angus
Set Silver-mounted Harness
Saddle and Harness Mare
Milch Cow, Poultry, and Sundries, &c., &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from F. Baird, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, North Shore, near the Circular Quay Ferry, on MONDAY, June 24th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable household furniture, &c.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
Important and Unreserved Sale by Auction of 52 Packages of China and Earthenware, now landing ex Rancagua, from Liverpool.
From the well-known Pottery of Messrs. W. B. Poynton, Staffordshire,
Consisting of a Choice Assortment of
Dinner Services
Dessert Services
Tea and Breakfast Services
Assorted Crates, &c.
Particulars of which will be published.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Smith, Brothers, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on an early day,
A very superior shipment of china and earthenware.
Terms at sale.

Sale of Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Ironmongery, &c.
FRIDAY, June 21st.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
14 cases fancy goods, portemonnaies, jewellery, combs, glass, ironmongery, novels, books, purses, plated goods, &c.
Terms at sale.

On FRIDAY, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock.
Choice Lot of Cigars, viz.:—
Cireleno
Regalia Delavano
Landros
Lopeses, Havannah
Manilla, &c., &c.
Tobacco
2 Boxes Loidores, 107-100 lbs.
1 Box Uncle Sam, 96 lbs.
1 Case, 8 Boxes, each 20 lb. nett, ½ lb. Lump
1 Box, 20 lbs., ditto.
(duty paid).
Also,
Half-tierces Tobacco (in bond).
, Without Reserve.
To Tobacconists, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,
A choice lot of cigars
Tobacco, &c., as above.
Terms at sale.

Positive Unreserved Sale.
To close accounts by order of the Consignees.
47 Packages of Manchester Goods
Drapery
Ribbons
Merinos
Hosiery
Slops, &c, &c.
Ex Woolloomooloo, Sir John Lawrence, and other recent arrivals.
THIS DAY, 21st instant,
Commencing at 11 o'clock,

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day, the undermentioned goods, viz.,
S&Co in diamond.
249—1 case 30 inch check winceys
254—1 ditto ladies' and children's cloth and sealskin jackets
255—1 ditto 6 x 4 all wool plaid shawls
244—1 ditto covered crinolines
245—1 ditto ⅞ gala winceys
248—1 ditto dress materials
253—1 ditto French llamas
3035—1 ditto cisme stripes
2904—1 ditto ladies' white corsets
2906—1 ditto French merinos
2907—1 ditto ⅞ winceys
2908—1 ditto Aberdeen ditto
2910—1 ditto gala plaids
2911—1 ditto orientals
2912—1 ditto ladies' fancy hosiery
2811—1 bale imitation Saxony flannels
2812—1 ditto ditto Welsh ditto
2813—1 case shepherds' check crimean flannels
2814—1 ditto fancy printed, light ground, ditto
2956—1 bale heavy Scotch twills
2957—1 case miller's moles
3059—1 ditto 6-4 all wool coatings
2060—1 ditto brown cotton vests and pants
3026—1 ditto merino ditto ditto
3038—1 ditto light ground crimean shirts
3040—1 ditto dark ditto ditto ditto
1306—1 ditto dark fancy doe trousers
1310—1 ditto Scotch tweed ditto
1341—1 ditto dark doe ditto
1344—1 ditto ditto ditto ditto
1350—1 ditto super ditto ditto
1490—1 ditto dark cheviot tweed ditto
070—1 ditto reversible beaver sacs
093—1 ditto fine black cloth vests
43—1 ditto b. and y. dark fancy doe trousers
44—1 ditto ditto ditto super ditto ditto
1567—1 ditto self mole ditto
1619—1 ditto S men's ditto ditto
1602-3-2 ditto men's ditto ditto, W F
1554—1 ditto extra ditto ditto, ditto
1572—1 ditto super ditto ditto, ditto
1549—1 ditto ditto extra ditto ditto, ditto.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
Now landing ex Woolloomooloo and Sir John Lawrence.
Manufactured by Jackson and Sons Hosman and Co.
TUESDAY, 25th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 25th,
100 packages boots and shoes, now landing, from the above well-known makers.

FINE RICHMOND RIVER CEDAR, IN LOGS.
Now landing ex Ballina.
From the Richmond River.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the C. and R. R. S. N. Company's Wharf, THIS DAY, June 21st, at 3 o'clock,
70 logs prime cedar, about 57,000 feet.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Full particulars of lengths, size, &c., at sale.
Terms, liberal.
☞ This shipment can be especially recommended as the finest cedar in the market.
NOTE.—THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, on the Grafton Wharf.

ENTIRE CARGO of the Tawera, Captain Bowles, from Tahiti, consisting of
FINE COCOANUT OIL
SPERM OIL
ARROWROOT, BECHE-DE-MER, and
OLD COPPER, &c.
Under Instructions from Messrs. Beilby and Scott.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Circular Quay, on SATURDAY, June 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the Tawera, from Tahiti, comprising,
93 casks, about 30 tons, superior cocoanut oil of the very finest quality, free from any impurity or sediment
6 casks prime sperm oil, 1098 gallons
10 bags arrowroot
13 bales beche-le-mer
1100 lbs. old copper and metal.
Intending purchasers are respectfully reminded that samples will be drawn at once and will be at the Rooms for their inspection.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, June 21st.
At the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, at 11.
Three Trunks of Clothing, Musical Box, Watches, and Jewellery.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, June 21st, at 11 o'clock,
Three trunks of second-hand wearing apparel, musical box, engravings, watches, jewellery, clocks, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Postponed to TUESDAY, June 25th, at 11 o'clock.
To Artists, Connoisseurs, Lovers of Art Librarians, Families Furnishing, and others.
Important Sale of Valuable Oil Paintings by Eminent Masters.
Water-colour Drawings, Proof Engravings, Photographs, &c. &c., Marble Statuary
Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Ancient Coins and Medals
Solid Silver and Electro-plated Ware
China Dinner and Dessert Services, Cut Glassware
Library of about 500 Volumes of Books, by the best Authors.
Erard's Trichord Cottage Pianoforte, nearly new.
Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture, &c., made to order by the well-known house of Jackson and Graham, London
First-class Skiff, built by Reynolds.
At the Residence of W. G. Moore, Esq., Potts' Point.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from W. G. Moore, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, Potts' Point, on TUESDAY, June 25th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his very superior household; furniture, oil paintings, library of books, and articles of vertu, comprising,
DRAWING-ROOM.
Walnut wood drawing-room suite, in satin damask, chiffoniere, Japanese cabinets, fancy articles, richly carved and gilt chimney glass, tapestry carpet and rug, brass cornice poles with French taffetas window-curtains and draperies, rare old china vases and punch bowls, Indian work-box, case of ancient gold and silver coins, case of South African stuffed birds, beetles, &c., electro-plated epergne, &c.
DINING-ROOM.
Walnut wood dining-room suite, bagatelle-board, with plate bed, made to particular order and design by Messrs. Jackson and Graham, London; chimney glass, Italian, marble, and Japanese bronze ornaments and clocks, cottage pianoforte by Erard, nearly new.
Solid silver and electro-plated tea and coffee services, salvers, epergnes, candlesticks, tankards, coolers, &c., &c.
China, dinner, dessert, tea, and coffee services.
Superior cut-glass, opera and field glasses.
Oil-paintings, by Ripingale, Raphael, Donetti, Creswick, Salvator Rosa, Wilson, Glover, Pyne, Stanfield, Burnell, Opie, Rembrandt, Debome, Teniers, Hunt, La Mont, Gainsborough, De la Roche, and other eminent masters.
Library of about 500 volumes of books, by the first authors.
Spanish mahogany wing bookcase, plate-glass doors; library furniture, water-colour drawings, by Gill, Dewint, Allen, Stanfield, Hunt, Thompson, Prout, and others.
Brass tubular bedsteads, hair mattresses and bedding, marble-top washstand and china service, toilet table and toilet glass, chairs, chests of drawers, commode, &c.
A complete suite of bedroom furniture, comprising handsome state bedstead and bedding; wing wardrobe, plate-glass panel; double washstand and service, chest of drawers, 6 chairs, pedestal cupboard; toilet table and toilet glass, all beautifully inlaid to match.
DRESSING-ROOM.
Pedestal writing table, bath, chairs, toilet table and glass
Servants' bedroom furniture
Kitchen and scullery ditto
Verandah and garden seats, Norfolk Island dripstone
Plants, flower stands and pots, &c.
Also a capital skiff, with sails and sculls, built by Reynolds.
The attention of parties furnishing is particularly directed to this sale, as everything has been selected by the proprietor's well known judgment and taste.
Catalogues and cards to view can be obtained from the auctioneers, at the Labour Bazaar.
The goods will be on view on Friday, Saturday, Monday, and day of sale.

Postponed to THURSDAY, June 27th, at 11 o'clock.
Burwood.
Opposite the residence of T. J. M'Donagh, Esq., J.P.
Excellent Cottage Piano
Superior Household Furniture and Effects
Excellent Phaeton and Harness
Substantial Portable Wood Building, containing 2 rooms.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, Burwood, opposite the residence of T. J. M'Donagh, Esq., J.P., on THURSDAY, June 27th, at 11 o'clock,
All the furniture and effects, comprising dining tables, sideboards, writing table, bookcase, cane-seat chairs, loo tables, chiffonieres, tapestry carpet and hearth-rugs, window cornices and curtains, couches and sofas, covered in haircloth, rocking chairs
Cottage piano full compass
The furniture of seven bedrooms, comprising double and single iron bedsteads, palliasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and feather pillows, chests of drawers, washstands and services, toilet tables and glasses, commodes, cane-seat chairs, linen press, shower bath, carpet and matting, fireguard, &c., &c.
Kitchen and servant's room.—Furniture and utensils, &c.; china, glass and earthenware, &c.
Excellent phaeton and harness
Two horses, quiet in saddle and harness
A substantial portable 2 roomed wood building
Lot of fencing and sundries. Also,
Milch goat, geese, and poultry.
Terms, cash.

Galvanized Iron
Corrugated and Flat
Galvanized Iron Tiles
Paints
White Lead
Turpentine
Oils, &c., &c.
To Painters
Ironmongers
Shipchandlers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Several parcels of the above.
Terms at sale.

Tarpaulins.
10 Bales.
To Ironmongers
To Shipchandlers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
10 bales tarpaulins, the following sizes:—
18 x 22
18 x 24
20 x 22
20 x 24
20 x 18
16 x 18
16 x 20.
Terms at sale.

Sheathing Felt.
12 Frames.
Without reserve.
To Shipbuilders
Shipchandlers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
12 frames sheathing felt.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

White Lead
Paints, &c.
To Painters
Ironmongers
Shipchandlers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex James Lister,
164 kegs white lead.
Ex Dunbar Castle,
200 kegs white lead
20 ditto black paint
20 ditto red ditto
20 ditto yellow ditto
20 ditto blue ditto
20 ditto green ditto.
Terms at sale.

Nails.
20 Kegs
Wrought Clasp Nails.
To Ironmongers
Builders
Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
20 kegs, from 1½ to 3-inch wrought clasp nails.
Terms at sale.

Boots. Boots. Boots.
To Close an Assigned Estate.
FRIDAY, June 21st, at 11 o'clock

W. C. RUSH and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 217, Pitt-street, on the above date,
An assortment of men's, women's, and children's boots and shoes.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, June 21st, 1867.
Barclay's Bottled Stout
Blood's Bottled Porter
Bass Ale.
All more or less damaged.
Ex Light Brigade, ———, master, from London.
On account of whom it may concern.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Storekeepers, Publicans, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, June 21st, 1867, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Ex Light Brigade.
All more or less damaged,
200 casks Barclay's stout
100 ditto Bass ale, triangle.
Also,
70 ditto Blood's porter
60 cases Barclay's stout.
Terms cash.

Damaged Bottled Ale and Porter.

JOHN G. COHEN requests attention to his sale, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Blood's stout
Barclay's stout
Bass's ale.
On account of whom it may concern.

Kerosene Lamps.
☞ Postponement of Sale.

IN consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the SALE of Kerosene LAMPS is POSTPONED till an early day next week.
JOHN G. COHEN, Bank Auction Rooms.
June 20, 1867.

To Nurserymen, Market Gardeners, and others.
WELCH'S CELEBRATED MARKET GARDEN AND NURSERY, comprising 60 ACRES of first-rate land, near Canterbury, on the road from Cook's to George's River, including all the improvements, comprising a large area of cleared, well-watered, rich land in cultivation as a market garden, orchard, and nursery, a comfortable Cottage Residence and outbuildings, &c.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 24th June, at 11 o'clock,
The above well known suburban property, which has been in the occupation of Mr. Welsh for upwards of twenty years, and is considered, both in regard to soil and position, one of the most
VALUABLE NURSERIES
in the colony.
☞ The special attention of market gardeners and others is directed to the sale of this valuable well-watered property, as it must be absolutely disposed of on the above date by order of the Mortgagee.
Particulars of title, and other information relative to the estate, can be obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street; or on application to Messrs. BILLYARD and CURTIS, Solicitors, Hunter-street.
Plan on View at the Rooms.

To Squatters, Capitalists, and others.
Important and Positive Sale by Auction of a First-class Fattening Run, within four days' stage of the Mudgee Market and six of Maitland, known as the Widden Station, lately occupied by John Lee, Esq., of Bylong, situated in the vicinity of Bylong and the Goulburn River, and containing 6915 acres, 2355 of which are purchased.
This compact little run is securely fenced, and has long been famous for its fattening qualities, being capable, at the lowest estimate of carrying from 500 to 600 head of cattle. Throughout the late drought it has been abundantly supplied with both grass and water, and consists principally of fine alluvial flats, with creek frontage. For the last three months the Mudgee market has been almost wholly supplied with very prime cattle from the runs of the Messrs. Macdonald, Thompson, and Davis, all being in the immediate vicinity of Widden, and being so convenient to the markets, adds considerably to the value of runs in this neighbourhood.

CROSSING and COX have received instructions from A. Tindale, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Courthouse Hotel, Mudgee, on Saturday, the 6th July proximo, at noon,
The celebrated and well-known fattening run Widden, as above.
Terms at sale.
N.B.—Intending purchasers wishing to inspect the run can do so by application to the proprietor, A. Tindale, Esq., at Barragin.

FRIDAY, 28th June.

POWERS, RUTHERFORD, and CO. have been instructed by the executor of the late Nicholas Chadwick, Esq., to offer by sale by public auction, at Morton's Hotel, Bourke-street West, Melbourne, on FRIDAY, the 28th June next, at 2 o'clock,
That valuable station property, situate on the Murray and Murrumbidgee, near Balranald, New South Wales, and known as
CANALLY,
containing an area of nearly 590 square miles, with an extensive frontage to the Murrumbidgee and Murray.
The stock, which consists of well-known, first-class, carefully selected, and well-culled sheep, comprises—
3068 wethers, 2 and 6 tooth
2100 ditto, 4 ditto
3590 ditto, full-mouthed
1300 ewes, 4 tooth (maidens)
1600 ditto, 6 ditto
1650 ditto, 8 ditto
1963 full-mouthed.
Of these 1000 are stud ewes, from maiden to full-mouthed.
The ewes are now lambing, and there is every prospect of a very good per-centage of lambs, which will be given in.
There are also—
166 horses
100 head of cattle
12 working bullocks.
Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Auctioneers, at 122, Queen-street, Melbourne, Sandhurst, Deniliquin, Hay, Wagga Wagga; or from the Superintendent on the station.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 17th June, 1867.
GREENHILL AND ANOTHER v. HUNTER AND ANOTHER.

THIS DAY, the 21st instant, at noon, at the Commercial Hotel, King-street, Sydney, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction,
All the right, title, and interest of the defendants, Margaret Hunter and Christina Thompson, of, in, and to certain tools and plant belonging to the type foundry, known as A. Wright's type foundry, Yurong-street, Woolloomooloo, near Liverpool-street.
Terms, cash.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SUBSCRIPTION—£4 per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 10s. per annum.
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
Two lines, and under............ One shilling.
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Six lines, ditto............ Three shillings.
Eight lines, ditto............ Four shillings.
Ten lines, ditto............ Five shillings.
And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.
, All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.
☞ Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s. each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps. ☞ Register Stamps will not be accepted.

SYDNEY:—Printed and Published by JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, at the Office of the Sydney Morning Herald, Pitt and Hunter streets, Friday, June 21st, 1867.